

Still no order to free Begun, family reports

MOSCOW (AP). — The family of imprisoned Jewish activist Yosef Begun waited anxiously for word on his fate yesterday, quoting Soviet officials as saying that he was still in prison and that there had been no order to free him.

"I was fairly optimistic this morning after hearing what (Soviet official) Georgi Arbatov said. But I'm not so optimistic this evening," Begun's son Boris said by telephone.

On Sunday, Arbatov, head of a Kremlin think-tank known as the U.S.A.-Canada Institute and member of the Soviet Central Committee, said from Moscow on the CBS television programme *Face the Nation*, that he had just been told that Begun was free.

The Hebrew teacher and activist in the Jewish emigration movement was sentenced to seven years in prison and five years in exile in October 1983 on a conviction of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Last week, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said that Begun had declined to sign a statement asking for a government pardon which Gerasimov said had freed 140 jailed dissidents.

Begun's family and a group of supporters demonstrated for five straight days on Moscow's Arbat commercial centre last week. On the last three days, security agents in plainclothes broke up the demonstrations, and Boris Begun was detained twice.

On Friday he was told to report to police headquarters the following Wednesday (tomorrow) to begin a 15-day jail term for "petty hooliganism."

Boris Begun said on Monday that he had heard about Arbatov's comments on U.S. television and called the Interior Ministry in Moscow, which had administrative supervision over prisons and labour camps.

The elder Begun was sentenced to Chistopol Prison, about 750 kilometres east of Moscow.

His son said an Interior Ministry corrections department official, Vladimir Bychkov, told him he had spoken to Chistopol authorities and was told they had no directive to free Begun.

Inna Begun said that another ministry official "told me that my husband is still in Chistopol and that the ministry knows nothing about his release."

That official, Vladimir Khrabkov, an aide to one of the deputy interior ministers, told the Associated Press by telephone that he had no information about Begun. In a commentary on Friday, the official news agency Tass said the Begun "problem" was considered "closed," implying he was to be freed. It said his family had been informed.

Meanwhile, Yosef Begun is to share the Yigal Alon Prize on March 14 with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur told demonstrators outside the Prime Minister's Office on Sunday. The prize is given for an act of outstanding Zionist and pioneering significance.

In Athens yesterday, the wife of Andreas Papandreu, Greece's socialist prime minister, appealed to the Soviet government to allow Prof. Alexander Lerner, a refugee for over 16 years, to leave the USSR.

John Demjanjuk goes on trial

Shevah Weiss:

'I couldn't stop looking at his hands all the time'

IN PERSON
BENNY MORRIS

"I looked at his hands all the time, his heavy, large hands. I followed their movement. I couldn't take my eyes off them, and my imagination pictured them hitting, strangling..."

MK Shevah Weiss yesterday attended the opening of the trial of Ivan Demjanjuk, the Ukrainian who is suspected of murdering hundreds of thousands of Jews in Hitler's extermination camps during World War II. Weiss, a Holocaust survivor, went to Binyanei Ha'uma for the morning session and intended to return there in the afternoon. "I will go as much as I can, for as many sessions as I have strength," he said.

He first saw Demjanjuk two months ago in one of the pre-trial hearings. "I was in shock," says Weiss. "I sit there now and look at him, and my imagination is constantly at play. I imagine him killing, butchering, strangling. My mind wallows in satanic thoughts."

He says he is torn between his "emotions" and "intellect." "My heart is filled with anger, an urge to avenge. But doubts eat away at my mind whether this is in fact 'Ivan the Terrible.'"

During the Eichmann trial in 1961, when Weiss was a young man, "there was no uncertainty. Now uncertainty eats away at me. But it is in the hands of the judges, and I have full faith that they will rule as the evidence dictates," he says.

At yesterday's session, says Weiss, it was a "tall, giant" Ukrainian priest from New York who held his attention. "I have had memories of



John Demjanjuk enters the courtroom yesterday. In front of him is his son, John Demjanjuk, Jr. (Isaac Harari)

the Provo-Slavic Church. For eight months, between the ages of seven and eight, I was hidden, like Anne Frank, in a secret compartment between the walls of a house. Through the cracks in the beams that made up the outer wall, I would stare out onto the world. The only thing I saw was the town's tall, spired Provo-Slavic Church. That was the provo for me, with the children frolicking outside, and on holidays and Sundays the worshippers and priests going in and out. And I was filled then with a terrible anger against the church. It somehow represented God, a God who did nothing.

"The tall priest I saw today recalled that church to me, and he somehow was more shocking than Dem-



Shevah Weiss (IPPA)

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Legal maneuvering dominates opening

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

John Demjanjuk, accused of being Treblinka extermination camp guard "Ivan the Terrible," went on trial for his life yesterday in the small hall of Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma auditorium, which was filled with Holocaust survivors, curious Israelis and the international press.

The morning session was dominated by legal maneuvering by the defence regarding the court's jurisdiction and the terms of the U.S. extradition of Demjanjuk to Israel last year.

In his gentle but firm manner, presiding judge Dov Levin repeatedly urged attorney Mark O'Connor to get to the defence of his client, rather than hammer away at the question of Israel's right to try him.

The underpinnings of the concept of universality of jurisdiction, O'Connor said, may not exist in Israel's case against Demjanjuk. "How will Israel look from the perspective of history?" he asked at one stage. "Will it seem like a killer state, which is persecuting an individual, rather than prosecuting him?"

The rejoinder by Supreme Court Justice Levin was: "Please stick to legal argument."

O'Connor then enlarged on the basic difference between this case

the Jewish nation. "The U.S. handed over Demjanjuk only as a murderer, not as a war criminal."

The prosecution's Dennis Gouldman then presented a weighty file arguing that Israel in no way contravened international law by trying Demjanjuk under the provisions of the post-Holocaust, 1950 Nazis and Nazi Collaborators Punishment Law. In a dry and scholarly manner he pointed out that even the Cleveland court which had revoked Demjanjuk's citizenship prior to his extradition, had dealt with the Nazi-crimes aspect of the case, and not just the murder aspect. "The Ohio court was aware that Demjanjuk might

'Pits of hell'
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end up in an Israeli court," he said.

At 11:30 a.m. Levin called for a half-hour recess which was much appreciated by the spectators, interrupting, as it did, a somewhat colourless session.

In the lobby, MK Dov Shilansky (Likud), himself a lawyer, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "The defence quibbles over every point. O'Connor plays on the emotions and for the U.S. audience. In a run-of-the-mill murder case the judge would shut him up in 15 minutes."

MK Shevah Weiss (Alignment) described the morning's work as "a

DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

and that of Adolf Eichmann 26 years ago, "when things were more clear-cut. Today Israel has to accept the baggage of a U.S. case."

Demjanjuk's extradition, he argued, was based on "murder," rather than on "genocide," which raised further doubts about the court's right of jurisdiction.

At this point Levin interjected that he wished to introduce some order into the statement by the defence. "You say that the indictment contravenes international law. Why not bring that up later, at the right place in the trial? Let us get into the substance of the case."

Judge Dalia Dornier at one stage asked O'Connor whether he would continue with his initial line of argument even if the court established the accused's identity.

"There is no scintilla of such evidence," O'Connor replied. "My client is not that human animal, Ivan Grosszney (the Terrible). I defend my client against Ivan Grosszney."

As the legal sparring continued, Levin told O'Connor that he could not have things both ways — denying the court's competence while proclaiming his client's innocence by virtue of mistaken identity.

After O'Connor had held the floor for about 2½ hours, his Israeli associate, Yoram Sheftel took over by stating: "In my heart I believe in the innocence of John Demjanjuk." His team denied the court's jurisdiction, he said, which was based on the wording of the U.S. extradition judgment. The extradition order dealt with simple murder, while the Israeli case dealt with crimes against

procedural battle." He added that the first three days of the Eichmann trial had passed similarly.

After the recess, O'Connor made the rather surprising demand that the case be referred to a UN tribunal. Sheftel added that since the prosecution was acting against the intention of the U.S. extradition agreement, the court "should ask the U.S. Embassy for clarification of the agreement's intent."

Levin put an end to this legal fencing by saying that "there is a limit to interpretation: let's stick to the documents...I won't let Mr. Sheftel enter by the door through which Mr. O'Connor has just left. There has to be some order."

Levin then challenged O'Connor to submit an alibi claim for his client. "If you have such a claim, present it now."

O'Connor, obviously unprepared for the challenge at this juncture, pleaded the lateness of the hour — it was getting close to 1 p.m. — when the morning session was scheduled to end.

"I'm listening now," Levin insisted.

O'Connor launched into a description of his client as "caught up in the whirlwind of three great powers, Russia, the U.S. and Israel; each power with different interests." He described Demjanjuk's 10 years of investigations and five years of litigation and told how during the war he had been wounded and captured as a Red Army soldier during the battle of Kersh, in the Crimea. The critical date when this was to have taken

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U.S. sees no news in Gorbachev's speech

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — U.S. officials said yesterday that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at an international Peace Forum in Moscow did not appear to offer anything new on arms control, but agreed with the Soviet leader that progress was made at last year's Iceland summit.

White House and State Department spokesmen declined to comment on Gorbachev's assertion that Washington formally proposed at the Geneva arms-control talks to move to a less restrictive interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty.

But private U.S. arms-control experts said if Gorbachev was right, it could create an uproar because the administration promised it would not move to a so-called "broad ABM interpretation" without first consulting its West European allies and Congress.

Gorbachev also said that the Soviet Union had adopted a new approach to humanitarian issues.

U.S. officials said from an initial reading of Gorbachev's speech, given earlier yesterday, there appeared to be no change in the Soviet Union's arms-control position.

Gorbachev accused the U.S. of trying to scrap the ABM treaty by moving to a broad interpretation to permit more aggressive testing of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), a land and space-based anti-missile system known as "Star Wars."

"While the argument on this continues in Washington and between the NATO allies, the administration has already officially in Geneva proposed such an interpretation," Gorbachev said.

NATO allies of the U.S. have expressed concern at recent Reagan administration deliberations over whether to abandon the traditional narrow ABM treaty interpretation.

In Moscow, Gorbachev yesterday said U.S. negotiators had formally proposed at arms talks in Geneva that the superpowers interpret the 1972 ABM treaty broadly enough to allow accelerated work on SDI. "Whatever the pretexts used to justify this, the aim is clearly to scrap



Mikhail Gorbachev addresses participants at Moscow's international forum yesterday. (AFP)

the treaty," Gorbachev said. "When the treaty is annulled, the nuclear arms race will acquire new dimensions and will be complemented by an arms race in space."

Gorbachev was speaking in the Kremlin to about 1,000 people from 80 East, West and neutral countries who took part over the weekend in an official sponsored conference devoted to discussion of the nuclear threat.

Commenting on the U.S. decision not to join a Soviet freeze on nuclear tests, Gorbachev said: "We regret that continued American testing put an end to our moratorium. But our initiative has not been in vain."

Among those at the Kremlin was physicist Andrei Sakharov, who was released from seven years of internal exile last December and who received an official invitation to the conference. Sakharov applauded Gorbachev when he said in his speech that the Soviet Union had adopted a new approach to humanitarian issues.

Gorbachev said the Soviet leadership had not taken this approach under pressure from the West, adding that the Soviet Union needed peace to concentrate on internal development.

Israeli drones take a dive in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AFP). — The U.S. Navy has suspended its programme to equip battleships with Israeli-made remotely piloted reconnaissance drones after losing four out of five of them from the battleship Iowa in the Caribbean Sea, military sources said yesterday.

The remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs) — dubbed "eye-in-the-sky" — began going down last month. The fourth one was lost on February 6, apparently because of a problem in

the guidance system, the sources said.

After two years of testing, the U.S. Navy ordered the Israeli-designed RPVs last year. Israel used the RPVs with success during its 1982 thrust into southern Lebanon.

As recently as last Wednesday, the U.S. Navy announced it was placing a new order for "eyes-in-the-sky" worth a total of \$22.4 million. Each drone costs \$250,000-400,000, depending on its onboard technology.

Jewish director arrested

Leftist office closed in W. J'lem

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Police raided the Alternative Information Centre in West Jerusalem yesterday, arresting its Jewish director on suspicion that the office served the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The office was closed for six months.

Jewish and Arab staff members were taken for questioning in what was apparently the first such raid and closure in West Jerusalem. Stacks of documents were removed from the office, as well as printing and copying machines, pending possible confiscation as property of a terror organization. Police sources said they were investigating allegations against the office's director, Michel

Warszawsky, who is a veteran leftist activist.

The centre published press releases, a newsletter and held press conferences, supplying local and foreign journalists with information on the territories, including details on Palestinians released in prisoner exchanges, arrests, deportations and demonstrations.

The closure order, issued by police Inspector-General David Kraus, said that the Centre was being shut in accordance with the Terror Prevention Act, on the basis of evidence that "activities on behalf of George Habash's PFLP" were being carried out on the premises.

The centre provided printing and copying services, distributed hostile

and illegal PFLP literature, and received information from PFLP activists at home and abroad and passed it on to other members, the order said.

A spokeswoman for the centre said last night that the arrest and closure were "an unprecedented violation of freedom of the press and expression under the hackneyed pretence of damage to state security." She said the office had been operating under licence for three years, and its publications were subject to censorship. The office's printing facilities were available to all who wished to use them, she said. Members of the centre planned a vigil last night at police headquarters in the Russian Compound.

Shamir 'satisfied' with NY meetings

By WALTER RUBY
and WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

NEW YORK. — Prime Minister Shamir was "very satisfied" with his meetings in New York yesterday, and said the warm reception he received here led him to believe that Israel-U.S. relations remain strong despite the Iran-Contra affair.

According to Shamir's spokesman, the prime minister had warm meetings with New Jersey's Republican Gov. Thomas Kean and New York City's Democratic Mayor Ed Koch, and felt assured by their statements of support for Israel that the Iran affair had not adversely affected Israel's strong position in American opinion.

In comments to newsmen during his meeting with Kean, Shamir said about Yosef Begun. "We will continue to struggle for Soviet Jewry. I congratulate the Begun family, although I am still waiting for verification of his release." Asked whether he and President Reagan would discuss Iran, Shamir said, "We'll discuss many things."

Both Koch and Kean expressed the hope that Israel would not trade Arab prisoners for the Israeli airman held in Lebanon, the spokesman said. Shamir replied that Israel had no intention of doing so, he added.

Shamir told Koch he felt strongly that the Soviet Jews should not be given refugee status in the U.S., and that such status and the large drop-out rate endangered the chances of Russian Jews being allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Shamir said he planned to raise the issue both with the administration and with the U.S. Jewish leadership.

Koch, who was among the con-

gressmen who managed to secure refugee status for Soviet Jews in 1971, quipped in response that he was ready to send all Israeli emigrants in New York back to Israel, starting with the taxi drivers.

Shamir also met with the Operation Independence task force which was formed by American Jews to help Israel reach economic independence.

The discussions that begin today between Shamir and U.S. leaders are to focus on the search for peace in the Middle East, the quality of life for Arabs in the territories and the struggle against terrorism. U.S. officials said yesterday. There will also be a thorough review of the bilateral U.S.-Israeli relationship, including intelligence and strategic cooperation, they said.

But basically, they expect to do more listening than talking, they added. "We want to hear what the prime minister has to say on a whole host of issues," one official said.

Shamir is scheduled to meet tomorrow with President Reagan at the White House, and with Vice President Bush and Defence Secretary Weinberger on Thursday. He is also scheduled to meet with many members of Congress and to address the National Press Club on Thursday.

U.S. and Israeli officials yesterday said that the visit has been somewhat clouded by the latest revelations that confessed spy Jonathan Pollard was more important than earlier believed and by the Iran arms affair. But both sides agreed that Shamir and the administration were unlikely to devote too much time to those issues.

Shamir, however, is expected to be haunted about those issues by the press corps.

In recent weeks, the U.S. has notified Israel and several other friendly countries, including Egypt, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, that they will now become eligible to compete for U.S. defence contracts on the same basis as the NATO allies. Israeli defence industries have long pressed for this modified form of major non-NATO ally status.

But so far, U.S. officials said, the Reagan administration has not yet taken the added step of allowing these non-NATO allies to purchase U.S. military hardware at the same cost as the NATO allies.

Shamir is expected to express Israel's concern over recent indications about a possible erosion of the Jordanian attitude toward Israel. Israeli officials said there was some evidence of a possible change in Jordan's position in preventing terrorists from crossing into the West Bank.

But U.S. officials rejected that line of thinking, insisting that King Hussein and his regime remain determined to keep the Israeli-Jordanian frontier very quiet. "It's in Jordan's interest to do so," an American official said.

On another matter, Shultz can be expected to reiterate America's determination to promote "direct negotiations" between Israel and its Arab neighbours. But U.S. officials said that the secretary of state will be prepared to explore with Shamir the possibility of convening an international peace conference which would open the door to such direct talks.



Holocaust survivor Miriam Byg seen during a break yesterday in the Demjanjuk trial in Jerusalem. (Rahamim Israeli)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	16.2.87	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	8	22	36
BRUSSELS	8	21	35
BUEENOS AIRES	22	32	36
CHICAGO	-4	21	27
COPENHAGEN	-5	22	27
FRANKFURT	8	22	37
GENEVA	3	27	45
HELSINKI	-3	27	31
HONG KONG	19	24	28
JERUSALEM	17	25	34
LISBON	18	20	29
LONDON	8	32	39
MADRID	4	29	39
MONTREAL	-29	20	18
NEW YORK	-15	5	21
OSLO	-15	5	21
PARIS	8	32	39
RIO DE JANEIRO	20	28	36
SAO PAULO	18	24	29
STOCKHOLM	-5	22	32
TOKYO	2	26	34
TORONTO	-24	11	14
VIENNA	2	26	34
ZURICH	8	32	39

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Pleasant.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	39	9-14	15
Golan	49	7-15	16
Nahariya	55	6-12	13
Safed	66	10-19	19
Tiberias	46	10-22	22
Nazareth	49	10-16	16
Afula	49	10-16	16
Shomron	49	7-16	17
Tel Aviv	49	12-19	19
B-G Airport	49	12-19	19
Jericho	39	10-23	24
Gaza	61	12-20	21
Beersheba	61	12-20	21
Elbit	21	17-25	26

ARRIVALS

Officers of the Sanz Medical Centre International Board, Mr. S. Greenwald, Mr. H. Roth, Mr. L. Morgenstern from the U.S., Rabbi A. Reich, Mr. C. Eisen from Belgium, Mr. H. Gutman from Switzerland and Mr. L. Stern from England, to participate in the wedding of the youngest daughter of the Sanz Klausenberg Rebbe *idit*.

Troops bar outsiders in W. Bank

By JOEL GREENBERG and agencies

Troops closed parts of the West Bank to non-residents and journalists following unrest in the area yesterday, and welded shut stores closed during a commercial strike in Ramallah.

Crowds of demonstrators threw stones at Israeli vehicles, set up barricades and burned tires in Ramallah, el-Bireh, and near the refugee camps of al-Amari and Jelaoun. An Israeli was lightly hurt by a stone which shattered the windshield of his car in Ramallah and troops later fired tear gas to disperse demonstrators in the city. About 50 women held a protest march in el-Bireh.

At Bethlehem University, troops used tear gas to disperse demonstrators who set up barricades and burned tires. Similar demonstrations were held in neighbouring Beit Sahour. The military closure, which affected parts of Nablus, and Bir Zeit, was imposed after demonstrators hurled stones at security forces. A foreigner, believed to be a professor at Bir Zeit University was arrested by troops following reports he was inciting students to protest, a military spokesman said.

In East Jerusalem, demonstrators hurled stones and a petrol bomb, but no injuries were reported.

In the Gaza Strip troops shot in the air to disperse youths who stoned Israeli cars. Other demonstrations were reported in various locations, and a tourist was lightly wounded by a stone in Rafah, the spokesman said.

Lawyer Felicia Langer charged yesterday in a letter to Defence Minister Rabin that two boys killed in the Balata refugee camp in December during unrest in the area had been deliberately shot to death by security forces.

Langer cited claims by the parents of Majid Abu Drara, 14, that he had been deliberately killed because he led a demonstration at the camp against the killing of two students at Bir Zeit University during a violent demonstration. The parents of Ramadan Zeitun, 13, said he had been deliberately shot in the head while standing in a doorway by a man, while troops at the scene fired only at the legs of demonstrators who passed by. Langer said the killings were criminal offences, whose perpetrators should be brought to trial for murder.

Peres favours talks in Central America

Post Diplomatic Correspondent Foreign Minister Peres said yesterday that Israel supports an end to hostilities in Central America based on negotiations between the parties concerned rather than on an imposed solution.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Tass naming refuseniks allowed to emigrate

Soviets expected to free thousands

By ROBERT ROSENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter The Soviet Union will probably allow about 10,000 hard-core Jewish activists and refuseniks out of the Soviet Union, plus another 20,000 to 30,000 immediate relatives of Jews who have already emigrated, and then will shut the doors to any further wholesale Jewish emigration.

So estimated several sources — academic, political and Jewish — asked yesterday about the significance of the most recent Soviet moves toward Soviet Jewish activists.

While all the sources were awaiting confirmation of the release of Yosef Begun, most also noted that the Soviet news agency Tass was for the first time publishing lists of refuseniks who would be allowed to leave. They also suggested that the delay in Begun's release, as announced 24 hours previously in an American television interview with central committee member Georgi Arbatov, is likely bureaucratic. Said one expert on the Soviet Union — "That's precisely the kind of bureaucratic problem that Gorbachev's reforms are aimed at shaking up."

Another source, government-affiliated and requesting anonymity, predicted that "if Gorbachev's liberalization programme is for real, one by-product could be a considerable lessening of the domestic pressure for emigration."

Peres: 'No change yet in Soviet policy'

By DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Reporter

"I am among those who believe that Gorbachev has concluded that the only option is to introduce changes into the Soviet Union's policy, and perhaps even in the structure of the regime," Foreign Minister Peres said yesterday in the Knesset.

Peres was among the first speakers in a lengthy discussion on the possibilities of Israel renewing its ties with the Soviet Union, and on the situation of Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun.

Soviet leader Gorbachev, said Peres, perhaps more than any of his predecessors, is conscious of the need for change.

A change in the Soviets' attitude to Jews was, Peres said, possibly the easiest to adopt in signalling both to the Russian people and to the outside world that Russia is moving in a direction that

Government sources deeply involved in the efforts for emigration rights for Soviet Jews are admitting in private that recent events in Moscow suggest that Gorbachev's regime is taking significant liberalization measures which will have a radical impact on both Israel's relations with the Soviet Union and the emigration question. This apparent shift in Jerusalem's view of Moscow's intentions is causing dismay among emigration activists, who are downplaying the significance of the various economic and cultural reforms being introduced in the Soviet Union; they demonstrated this week to protest against what they consider Jerusalem's apathetic policies concerning the efforts for Begun's release.

Soviet apologists, western observers and Jewish emigration activists agree that the Kremlin's apparent new policies toward political prisoners are motivated by foreign-policy concerns that emanate from domestic economic needs.

But while local emigration activists are emphasizing that the Kremlin's purpose is to "throw some bones" to a West hungry for any indications of change in the Kremlin, other observers believe that Gorbachev's course of action will result in substantial changes in Moscow's relationship toward both the Jews in the Soviet Union and Israel, "even if it's a two-step forward, one-step

shows a care for people rather than for changing political interests."

A turning point might be in the offing, said Peres, but it was not yet upon us. While Israel greeted such gestures as had already been made, and others that had been promised, there had not yet been a real turn-about.

But, the foreign minister said, Israel had no interest in building enmity towards the Soviet Union.

What Israel wanted to do was talk, not shout — although he would not advocate cancelling any demonstrations, Peres said.

But Israel would also make it clear that if the Soviet Union wanted to play a part in the Middle East peace process, it must first make its peace with the Jewish people and the State of Israel. It must change its attitude to Soviet Jewry, open the

backward course," as Hebrew University professor Shlomo Avineri has said.

A government official deeply involved in the Soviet Jewish and Soviet-Israeli issues, recently told American Jewish community leaders that one significant development noted by Jerusalem has been a substantial toning down of the anti-Israel rhetoric by Soviet officials at international conferences.

Prime Minister Shamir has confirmed in recent interviews with western reporters that Jerusalem and Moscow are conducting low-level talks. Those talks, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned, range from discussions about direct flights of Soviet emigrants from Moscow to Tel Aviv to arranging visas for a low-level consular delegation that will come sometime in the summer to analyse the estimated \$1.5b. in Soviet property holdings in Israel.

Avineri, who visited the Soviet Union last year, explains that the apparent shifts in Soviet policy are a direct outcome of Anatoly Dobrynin's takeover of Soviet foreign policy vis-a-vis the Americans.

Dobrynin, who served for more than 20 years as Moscow's ambassador to Washington, "understands that a basic weakness of the Soviet Union is its international image of repression, and that any change for the good — especially on the critical Jewish issue — will earn Moscow high

marks," said Avineri.

Improved public relations for Moscow will help it in its efforts to prevent Washington from going ahead with its Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars), which poses an "economic problem" for Moscow, even more than a strategic one," said Avineri.

He described Gorbachev as a "representative of a generation" in the Kremlin which is "trying to rise out of stagnation."

Yoram Gozansky, who heads the Israeli-Soviet Friendship League and whose wife Tamar is a member of the local Communist Party politburo, agrees that the Soviet's efforts are aimed at "lessening international tensions" — a code word for preventing SDI — so that the Soviet economy can concentrate on what Gozansky called "improving the quality of life in the Soviet Union."

A recent visitor to the Soviet Union, who reported back to the Israeli authorities, told *The Post* that Soviet activists in Moscow, Leningrad and the provinces all estimate that there are "not much more than 4-5,000 Soviet Jews who will definitely make aliyah" if allowed out. Another 5-10,000, included in a list of some 11,000 official refuseniks, "could go either way — to Israel or America."

And, as Avineri said, the Soviets "will not open the doors to everybody who wants to leave. They'll let the refuseniks go."

Likud, Labour still stalled on budget

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter

The Likud and the Labour Party remained deadlocked yesterday over the state budget, the rescue package for the United Kibbutz Movement and the funding for West Bank settlements.

Likud representatives signed a compromise formula worked out last week between Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and coalition chairman Rafi Edri but it was not sufficient to overcome the deadlock.

Ariel Weinstein, the senior Likud member on the Knesset Finance Committee, said yesterday he expected that the state budget bill would pass its first reading tomorrow. Committee Chairman Avraham Shapira would decide when to put the Treasury request on the UKM package and the funding for West Bank settlements on the committee's agenda, Weinstein added.

Despite Weinstein's optimism, not all committee members agreed that the storm was over. Haim Ramon (Labour) repeated that the Alignment would demand that every request for help for West Bank settlements should be endorsed by the

cabinet, and be in accordance with the coalition agreement.

The Alignment is planning at tomorrow's meeting to introduce statistics meant to show that West Bank settlements are getting more aid than development towns. The Likud is expected to reply with figures intended to show how kibbutzim have wasted money in recent years.

Despite the apparently grim prospects for the budget bill, some of Nissim's allies in the committee hope that the Nissim-Edri compromise formula will be implemented. Although there was no hope of getting unanimous support for the compromise, a majority for it existed, they said.

Other committee members were less optimistic. Even if the budget bill passes its first reading, the second and third readings are likely to be stormy. Shapira is due to return today from abroad, but before leaving Israel he said that if the UKM and West Bank settlements get money, he would demand aid for yeshivot and other religious institutions.

Remand extended for murder suspect

MIGDAL HA'EMEK (Itim). — The suspect in the murder of Haim Falah in October 1985 yesterday had his remand extended for 12 more days. Eli Biton, 27, of Migdal Ha'emek, was arrested two weeks ago.

Judge Haili Aboud was shown classified material which he said justified extending Biton's remand. Falah was shot to death while horseback-riding in a field in Kibbutz Sarid.

Infant's death probed

By BRADLEY BURSTON

BEERSHEBA. — Police have opened an investigation into the death early yesterday of a Beduin baby in the infants ward of Soroka Hospital.

The month-old boy, hospitalized last Thursday for severe diarrhea and vomiting, lay in an incubator until last Sunday night. On Monday morning at 3 a.m., a nurse noticed that the infant was missing. Moments later, the boy was discovered in a plastic bag.

Convert petitions court for registration as Jew

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A convert who claims that both an Orthodox and a Conservative rabbi converted her in the U.S. petitioned the High Court of Justice this week for the Interior Ministry to register her as a Jew.

In the furore which followed the High Court decision that Shoshana Miller, a Reform convert to Judaism, be registered as a Jew, there were suggestions that a rabbinical court for conversions might include rabbis from various streams of Judaism. Such suggestions have consistently been rejected as impractical, "because the Orthodox would not agree."

According to Tel Aviv attorney Yosef Ben-Menashe, the religious

court which converted Gail Moscovitch at Congregation Beth Shalom of Smithtown, New York, in May 1986 included the Conservative rabbi of the congregation, Elliot Spare, the cantor, Moshe Berger, and Abraham Axelrod, an Orthodox rabbi.

But despite the participation of an Orthodox rabbi, the Interior Ministry has thus far refused to register Moscovitch as a Jew. A few days after her conversion Moscovitch was married in a Jewish ceremony and now lives at Kibbutz Gonen.

This is the second application to the High Court following the Miller case. Miller left Israel a short time after the court decided in her favour and has not yet received her identity card.

Knesset round-up

More police at High Court

By DVORAH GETZLER

The police presence at the High Court has been increased and security procedures at all other courts are being examined as a result of last week's violence in the High Court by relatives of victims of terrorist attacks. Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev told the Knesset yesterday.

Initial police investigations point to the direct involvement in the

fracas of Asher Amedi, brother of Eilahu Amedi, the yeshiva student killed in the Old City of Jerusalem several weeks ago.

Amedi, said Bar-Lev, had prevented a policeman on duty at the court from closing a door leading to the judges' chambers, and had thus made it possible for the families to enter the closed area. He also later attacked a photographer.

Jobless Gur-Arye getting full salary

Post Knesset Correspondent

One-time prime minister's Arab affairs adviser Binyamin Gur-Arye has been getting a full salary and car allowance for more than two years although he has no job, according to Citizens Rights Movement MK Ran Cohen.

Cohen wrote yesterday to Finance

Minister Nissim, who has parliamentary responsibility for the Civil Service Commission, and asked him to see that either Gur-Arye gets another post or stops receiving his salary and car allowance.

Gur-Aryeh lost his adviser's job after the national unity coalition was formed in 1984.

Rubinstein: Deny mail privileges to Kahane

Post Knesset Correspondent

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein yesterday asked the House Committee to deny Kahane MK Meir Kahane the right to send free mail from the Knesset.

Rubinstein charged that Kahane was abusing this parliamentary privilege to harass Arab citizens with racially inciting material.

A recent example, the minister told the committee, was Kahane's circular demanding that Arabs and Druse sign a declaration of their readiness to waive their rights or to emigrate.

The vote on Rubinstein's request is to be held today, and it seems certain of winning a majority.

Akim aims at \$1m. on March 3

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "We had thought of discontinuing our traditional fundraising slogan *gag layeled hamefager* — 'a roof for the retarded child' because the problem of a place to live seemed to be solved. Now it turns out it's still a problem," Yosef Zalmanov, chairman of Akim, the association for the retarded, said yesterday.

Addressing a press conference here, Zalmanov said that over 1,600 families are waiting to place their retarded children in institutions for lack of sufficient community services.

Akim will be soliciting funds from the public on March 3 and hopes to raise \$1m. this year, as compared to \$600,000 last year. Its priority, Zalmanov said, will be to improve community services so that institutionalization can be limited to the severely retarded for whom there is as yet no alternative.

"The government doesn't have

the money to build more institutions," he said, "but that's only part of the problem. Today, we know that living in the community is preferable for most retarded individuals and their families, and cheaper for the state."

The 1,600 applicants waiting for institutional placement, he said, include some who are unable to become sufficiently independent to live in the community. However, a third of the 5,000 retarded people now institutionalized are capable of community living, he said. If services were made available, such as more hostels or apartments, social clubs and employment for the adults, and pre-kindergartens and parental guidance for the children — these people could be de-institutionalized. Their places could be given to those who really need this type of care. Zalmanov said.

Ada Goldstein, mother of a retarded man in his 20s, explained some of the problems which prompt families to request institutional

placement.

The family is sent home from the hospital knowing they have a child with special problems, but not knowing how to cope," she said. What do you tell people who call you to congratulate you on the birth of the child? How do you teach the child basic things which other children seem to learn 'naturally' but which a retarded child has to be taught over and over again? You feel very isolated with the problem, and not every family can deal with it."

When the child reaches school age, he often has no one to play with after school. "When a normal child is sick at home for a week, the mother starts going crazy — so imagine what it must be like to cope with the problem for years on end.... Then the family can't go out Friday or Saturday nights because the retarded teenager or young adult cannot be left alone and doesn't have social activities of his own. You can't get a babysitter, so the family stays home," Goldstein said.

No end in sight to Kupat Holim strike

By JUDY SIEGEL and DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporters In the second day of a strike by 9,000 Kupat Holim Clalit administrative and maintenance personnel, the worst hit hospitals yesterday were Beilinson in Petah Tikva and Meir in Kfar Sava. The strike is over demands for a 14 per cent wage increase.

No end is in sight to the dispute, which the strikers say will continue at least through the end of this week, and there were no contacts between the strikers' representatives and officials of the health fund and the government.

Clean laundry, sterile dressings and other supplies continued to run low, while litter continued to pile up. Patients in Kupat Holim hospitals received no hot food, but sandwiches and drinks were brought in by caterers.

The health fund spokesman warned that if the strike continues for more than a few more days, the result will be "disastrous."

At the health fund's geriatric hos-

pitals, which were on Shabbat schedules, food was cooked and distributed, but the garbage was not hauled away.

Most health fund clinics opened as usual, but delays were caused by the absence of clerks. Fewer health fund members turned up for treatment and examination, aware of the continuing sanctions.

At Afula's Emek Hospital, doctors and nurses, assisted by some volunteers and patients' relatives, tried to keep the wards operating, and the filth to a minimum. Medical personnel, performing jobs they have never done before, warned that they did not know how much longer they could keep it up.

According to administrative director Benny Inbar, "within another two days, services will simply grind to a halt, or conditions will be so bad we won't be able to keep patients in."

Meanwhile, the strikers' representatives have been invited to meet with Histadrut trade union chief Haim Haberfeld in Tel Aviv today to discuss the crisis.



MK Dedi Zucker (CRM) (left) tries to get the ball away from Rafik Halabi of Israel TV during the annual Knesset-TV House match last night at the Manahat basketball stadium. The TV team won, 4-2. (Brian Hendler)

Nation-wide strikes possible from dispute at Israel TV

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar last night warned Attorney-General Yosef Harish that his office may be responsible for nation-wide strike actions resulting from the labour dispute in Israel Television.

Kessar told Harish that if the State Attorney's Office remains committed to prosecuting Sion Swery — the ITV technicians staff committee chairman who was suspended last week for insubordination — strike actions would ensue.

Last Friday, Kessar was among a delegation of top-level Histadrut officials who met with Broadcasting Authority chairman Micha Yonin, management committee member Yisrael Peleg and IBA director-general Uri Porat to seek a solution to the latest conflict with the TV technicians.

Kessar proposed immediate negotiations for new labour agreements. The aim was to reach agreement within 60 days. He also guaranteed that no labour unrest would be generated by technicians while negotiations were in progress. With respect to Swery, it was agreed in principle that he would go on unpaid leave until the negotiations were concluded and the circumstances which led to his stopping a sports telecast were investigated.

Eli Ben-Tovim, who heads the labour-relations division in the State Attorney's Office, filed charges on Friday against Swery with the IBA's disciplinary court. He is unwilling to drop those charges, because he says doing so would set an unhealthy precedent for other staff committee chairmen who may feel inclined to take the law into their own hands.

Waldheim's office prepares documents to counter attacks

VIENNA (JTA). — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim said here over the weekend that his office has been preparing documentation to counter the continuous attacks against him of recent weeks and months.

According to the interview with the Vienna daily *Die Presse*, Waldheim expects the documentation to be officially backed and the Austrian government to defend its head of state.

Waldheim's interview came several days after *The Jerusalem Post* published a letter allegedly written by the Austrian vice chancellor, foreign minister and head of the Conservative People's Party, Alois Mock, to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The letter suggested that Austria's international standing would benefit by Waldheim's resignation for reasons of health. Mock has denied sending the letter.

Waldheim also denied charges that he was isolating himself in the Vienna imperial castle, where he resides.

"I will undertake my first trip abroad not before the second half of 1987," he said, adding that his predecessor, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, had also accepted his first invitation a year after his inauguration.

But he conceded that the defamatory campaign against him was being continued by certain groups: no longer in the U.S. but in Western Europe.

The documentation would contain all the facts, he said, and after its publication he would not react to the attacks again.

Without being specific Waldheim also told the paper that he had encouraged contacts with many Jewish institutions in Austria and abroad.

Barbie trial likely to begin in May

PARIS (JTA). — Klaus Barbie, the Nazi war criminal charged with the death of over 894 civilians, mostly Jews, may finally go on trial next May. Barbie, 73, who was deported from Bolivia to France four years ago, is to be tried by a criminal court in Lyon.

Court officials say the trial will last six weeks and over 150 witnesses will be called.

Meanwhile, a Jewish community centre near here, at Saint German en Laye, was wrecked by vandals yesterday. Torah scrolls were torn, books desecrated, furniture broken and anti-Semitic inscriptions were daubed on the walls.

Basketball scores

Results of yesterday's 1st round of the playoff of the National Basketball League:

Maccabi Tel Aviv 122, Betar Tel Aviv 88.

Hapoel Haifa 90, Hapoel Holon 82 (in overtime).

Elitzur Netanya 98, Maccabi Haifa 93.

Hapoel Tel Aviv 78, Galil Elyon 72.

PARK. — Tel Aviv's Hayarkon Park is to be enlarged

Philippine army swears loyalty to Aquino's new constitution

MANILA (Reuters). — Soldiers accused of murdering former Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino lined up with the rest of the country's military yesterday to swear allegiance to a new constitution brought about by his widow, President Corazon Aquino.

The 21 officers and men charged with the 1983 airport assassination were among tens of thousands of troops who joined their top generals in oath-taking ceremonies around the country.

The country's 260,000-strong military had been warned by Aquino that any soldier refusing to accept the new charter would be forced to

resign from the armed forces. Military officials told Reuters no refusals had been reported.

The sign-or-resign ultimatum followed a landslide victory for Aquino of nearly four votes to one in the February 2 constitutional referendum that had been universally acknowledged as a vote of confidence in her presidency.

Despite the overwhelming national majority, official vote counts showed the new charter had won only narrowly among the military.

Although the military sparked the bloodless revolt 12 months ago that led to Aquino's replacing right-wing dictator Ferdinand Marcos, soldiers

have been involved in three failed coup attempts since then.

The men charged with gunning down Benigno Aquino as he left the aircraft which had brought him back from exile in the U.S. took their oaths at the big Villamor air force base on the outskirts of Manila.

Acquitted of the charges in a major show trial in the closing stages of Marcos' 20-year rule, they were reintegrated late last year. The re-trial is expected to start next month.

The new charter restores the Philippines to full democracy for the first time since Marcos imposed martial law in 1972 and gives Aquino a six-year term up to 1992.

Strike by over two million stops Greece

ATHENS (Reuters). — A second nationwide strike within five days brought Greece to a standstill again yesterday as more than two million workers protested against a wage freeze imposed by the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

Following a strike involving a million workers last Thursday, the new stoppages grounded all flights of the national airline Olympic Airways and closed down factories, offices and shops across the nation.

The strikes were against an austerity programme introduced by Papandreu's government 16 months ago aimed at cutting inflation and reducing huge foreign debts.

Workers staged protest rallies in Athens and other cities and towns demanding that the government scrap the programme and award immediate wage increases.

Economists say the average workers' living standards are set to fall by 6 per cent this year following a 7 per cent reduction last year.

The state employees union said it would continue its strike today. Taxi drivers are also on a 48-hour strike and petrol stations closed for three days from yesterday.

Bank clerks are already on a five-day strike ending on Thursday.



The coffins of two Rome policemen gunned down by terrorists are carried by colleagues in pouring rain yesterday at their funeral service at the Basilica of San Lorenzo. Thousands of people jammed the church and the piazza outside, and policemen wept as they paid their last respects to 27-year-old Rolando Lanari and 24-year-old Giuseppe Scavagliari. The two were killed on Saturday by 10 assailants who attacked a mail truck they were escorting and made off with \$850,000. Investigators are focusing their attention on the 'front line' of the Red Brigades.

(Reuters telephoto)

Star Wars menaces U.S.-Europe ties

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan's determination to accelerate his star wars programme is threatening a major crisis in relations with his allies and a severe rebuff from Congress.

Last week the extent of allied concern was brought home by a few words from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, hitherto the principal Reagan supporter in allied capitals. "Our main message to the United States is: please consult your other allies in NATO on this matter of vital importance to us all," she said at a press conference in London.

She was echoing a message already conveyed through diplomatic channels and in letters from NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington and the West German government. Later in the week, the Japanese added their voice to the growing chorus.

By the end of the week, Whitehall was convinced that it would be consulted, though it was not yet clear how. Nor was there much optimism that the administration was in a mood to listen: the remark by Kenneth Adelman, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, that "It's nice to have the views of the allies and everything, but it's nicer to have their views on issues they know more about" was seen as an accurate reflection of Washington's impatience with Europe on the issue.

Deploying Star Wars early, and

adopting the "broad" interpretation of the anti-ballistic missile treaty to accommodate it, would in the view of critics make arms control agreements with the Soviet Union much less likely.

Domestically, the worst sign for Reagan is the opposition of Senator Sam Nunn, the right-wing Democrat defence specialist who last year successfully fought off a cut in star wars spending. In a letter, Nunn warned Reagan that to abandon the "narrow" interpretation of the treaty "would have several extremely severe consequences." It would signal to Congress "the end of arms control under your Administration" and if Reagan went ahead without full consultation with Congress it would provoke "a constitutional confrontation of profound dimensions."

Abroad, it is clear that the allies are opposed both to reinterpreting the treaty and to early deployment.

Washington counsels are divided. William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said in effect that there is no point in deploying a bid of SDI for the sake of it. The decision about what to deploy and when "depends considerably on what we envision the final system to be."

Secretary of State George Shultz appears to be playing a curious double game, offering ostentatious displays of loyalty to Reagan in counterpoint to more subtle attacks on Administration policy.

On the other hand, the State Department has been saying privately that it will take months to consult the allies and Congress.

It is clear that the first line of defence envisaged would consist of thousands of space-based rockets, called kinetic kill vehicles or KKV's, loaded aboard hundreds of orbiting "garages."

They would home in on the target missiles as they rose from their silos, destroying them on impact.

A second line of defence would be ground-based rockets designed to hit the incoming warheads before they could reach their targets — assuming they could distinguish them from decoys.

These two lines of defence would certainly provide nothing like the umbrella-screen attack that Reagan extols. But SDI proponents, who are nothing if not subtle debaters, argue that this does not matter.

Whether Congress is willing to stump up the billions of dollars (perhaps \$50-60 billion, according to some estimates) that such a system would cost is now pretty unlikely.

Republican defeats in the mid-term elections and the collapse of Administration morale in the wake of the Iran arms scandal mean that Congress no longer fears Reagan's popularity. The chances are that it can no longer be bullied into supporting early deployment — more particularly when it threatens to split the Atlantic Alliance.

(London Observer Service)

IN BRIEF

Soviet rail workers pay for poor work

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Hundreds of Soviet rail workers have been disciplined, fined, or face criminal proceedings after a poor performance by the rail industry in severe cold this year, the Soviet chief prosecutor said yesterday.

Alexander Rekunkov said in the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* that the punishment had been meted out following inefficient work in the coldest start to a year since 1950.

Chinese exceed planned birth rate

PEKING (Reuters). — China yesterday said its population birth rate accelerated in 1986 because of a relaxation in the country's strict birth control policy and swelled to 1.06 billion, representing a growth rate of 14.08 per thousand.

The 1985 growth rate was 11.23 per thousand, and the official goal is to keep average annual increases below 12.5 per thousand until 1990.

Gulf ministers close ranks on terrorism

MUSCAT, Oman (AP). — Saudi Arabia and its five partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council closed ranks yesterday to counter sabotage and terrorist attacks. Asserting that the Alliance's security was "indivisible," the GCC interior ministers wound up a special one-day conference and moved closer to integrated police cooperation by ratifying a "security strategy."

Spanish high schoolers end two-month boycott

MADRID (AP). — The majority of Spain's high school students returned to classes yesterday after more than two months of massive nationwide demonstrations calling for education reforms.

The students want the immediate abolition of university entrance examinations, a minimum wage for students and investments of up to \$750 million to upgrade and construct public schools and create more scholarships.

Exchange urged of U.S.-Soviet 'peace hostages'

CHICAGO (AP). — A massive swap of "peace hostages" between the Soviet Union and U.S. would reduce the risk of nuclear war and improve understanding between the two superpowers, an anthropologist says.

"I've suggested the idea in a theoretical way, an idealistic way," J. Kenneth Small said Sunday at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Small, a professor of anthropology and biology at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, envisions a government-sponsored programme in which perhaps 1 million Americans and 1 million Soviets be exchanged for two-year stints, perhaps as part of a programme of national government service.

Aside from the obvious value of such exchanges in reducing the likelihood either nation would launch an attack on the other, the exchanges would also, over the longer term, help the nations understand each other better, Small said.

Security grills trap five in building fire

BANGKOK (Reuters). — A 55-year-old woman and four children died in a fire early yesterday because anti-theft grills blocked windows and emergency exits.



TIGHT QUARTERS. — Property valuer Angus Macmillan shows off the broom cupboard that a London real estate agency turned into a studio apartment he sold for £36,500. The seventh floor room opposite Harrods store measures 1.6 by 3.3 metres — smaller than most cells in British prisons. Off the room is a washroom that is less than a metre square.

(Reuters telephoto)

Major step taken towards cheaper power

WASHINGTON (AP). — Physicists have achieved a breakthrough in superconductivity research that points to dramatically more efficient and cheaper electrical power, the government has announced.

The researchers, at the University of Houston and the University of Alabama, have achieved superconductivity — the ability to transport electrical current with no resistance — at a temperature high enough that it could be called a breakthrough, said the government's National Science Foundation.

The researchers reached super-

conductivity at 175 degrees below zero. The measurement is almost 38 degrees warmer than the mark set less than two months ago.

When superconductivity is achieved, electricity can travel farther with greater efficiency.

After its discovery in 1911, scientists believed superconductivity only occurred when materials were kept close to absolute zero, or minus 273 degrees. That is the temperature at which the normal motion of molecules ceases.

For decades, researchers have experimented with new conducting

materials and techniques in attempts to raise the temperature of superconductivity to where cheaper and easier-to-use coolants could be employed for practical uses.

Teams headed by Paul C.W. Chu at Houston and M.K. Wu at Alabama finally surpassed that threshold, said the foundation, which co-sponsored the work. Results of the research have been accepted for publication in the journal *Physical Review Letters*, it added.

The collaborative teams used new alloys and techniques to raise the temperature while maintaining nor-

mal atmospheric pressure, the announcement said.

Until now, expensive and hard-to-handle liquid helium had to be used to cool the conductors. But the researchers accomplished superconductivity with warmer liquid nitrogen.

Liquid nitrogen, which has a temperature of minus 196 degrees, is 10 times cheaper and 20 times more effective as a coolant than liquid helium, the foundation said. The ability to use this material should greatly speed developing practical applications for the technology, experts have said.

Chu and other experts said superconductivity could have many practical uses if perfected, including generating and sending electricity from plants to users at great distances because no energy would be lost in transmission.

The International Institute for Secular Humanistic Judaism will welcome your participation in:

A Study Group — "Humanism in the Bible."

meeting bi-weekly on Thursday evenings, with Dr. Zev Katz (the Hebrew University). For information and registration, please call: 02-248899 or 02-430161.

Camp inmates stockpile foodstuffs, as Tyre 'runs out of supplies'

TYRE (Reuters). — Palestinians in their thousands trudged out of the south Lebanon camp of Rashidiyeh again yesterday. But many apparently feared relief from the camps war siege was only temporary.

Scores of Rashidiyeh residents brought out bundles of belongings yesterday, leaving the camp for fear of further violence, as women in headscarves went back in with as much as they could balance on their heads or load onto their backs.

"I'm very happy. My six children will be eating fresh food for the first time in four months," said Zeina, as she walked past a Shi'ite Amal checkpoint at the entrance to Rashidiyeh camp.

"Tyre is now out of food supplies. The Palestinians have bought everything, even food for birds," one shop owner said in Tyre, near the Rashidiyeh camp, where some 20,000 refugees live.

But Amal militiamen appear to have stopped a UN relief convoy from entering Rashidiyeh, a senior UN official in Vienna said yesterday.

Instead, the convoy which left Beirut Sunday, was allowed to enter two other tiny shantytowns nearby.

Four trucks loaded with food supplies and mattresses drove into the camps of Buss and Bourj a-Shamali. A spokeswoman for the UN Relief and Works Agency said the trucks unloaded "47 tons of flour, 90,000 tins of sardines and 564 canisters of skimmed milk" in the two camps.

Amal besieged the three camps around Tyre, 80kms. south of Beirut, and other shantytowns in Beirut October 1 to curb a resurgence of Palestinian fighters in Lebanon.

In Beirut, citizens emerged cautiously into the streets yesterday after at least 12 people were killed and 28 wounded during heavy fighting at three city flashpoints Sunday.

Newscaster attacked, robbed at BBC

LONDON (AP). — Three men sprayed something in the face of newscaster Jan Leeming and snatched her bag during an attack Sunday night inside the British Broadcasting Corp.'s television centre.

The intruders got away after the attack. Ronald Neil, BBC TV news edi-

tor, said he saw 44-year-old Leeming at Hammersmith Hospital later and she was "shocked and shaky."

Her eyes had been cleaned "but we don't know what was sprayed in them," he said.

The BBC was expected to hold an inquiry into how the intruders got into the building.

'Flick trial' ends with a whimper

BONN (Reuters). — A West German court yesterday fined former Economics Ministers Otto Lambdordoff and Hans Friderichs for evading tax on donations to a political party but cleared them of corruption.

It also sentenced former Flick company general manager Eberhard von Brauchitsch to a suspended two-year jail term for tax evasion.

All three were acquitted of the more serious corruption charges that the former ministers took bribes for the Free Democratic Party from Brauchitsch in return for a tax waiver granted to the Flick industrial conglomerate.

The 18-month "Flick affair" trial in the Bonn District Court highlighted backdoor methods used by political parties in the 1970s.



Former West German Economics Minister Otto Lambdordoff who was fined in Bonn yesterday.

(Reuters)

Young Britons are scared of sex

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain's attitudes to sex and morals are changing as the age of permissiveness gives way to the age of Aids, according to two new polls.

Fear of the killer disease is spurring young people to reject the sexual freedom of their Swinging Sixties parents in favour of fidelity, according to a survey published over the weekend in the *Sunday Mirror*.

Another poll, in the *Mail on Sunday*, said 65 per cent of those interviewed believed there should be a brake on sexual liberation.

The *Sunday Mirror* poll of 1,000 under-25s showed 55 per cent were concerned and 18 per cent very worried about catching acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids) and were more inclined to stay with one partner, in or out of wedlock, rather than be promiscuous.

The government has launched a £30 million (NIS 73.5 million) campaign to combat the spread of Aids, warning about the killer disease on television, street billposters and pamphlets sent to every home in the country.

"Aids has become for young people what the threat of nuclear annihilation has been to the post-war generations," the *Sunday Mirror* said in an editorial.

At least 680 people in Britain have contracted Aids and 355 have died. Up to 40,000 are thought to have been infected with the deadly virus.

The newspaper quoted young people as saying that because of the fear of Aids, they made greater efforts to make relationships work instead of looking for new partners. Some even said they would stay celibate if their relationships ended, for fear of catching the disease.

The trial over the past two weeks of Cynthia Payne, accused and finally acquitted — of controlling prostitutes at wild sex parties which saw slaves, transvestites and police undercover men with their trousers down has dominated the popular press.

But the *Mail on Sunday* poll shows just 22 per cent of those interviewed thought Payne was providing a public service, as she claimed, and that 57 per cent thought this just an excuse.

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Like actors in a morality play

Israel looks again into 'pits of hell'

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The banality of evil – or the banality of injured innocence – dominated the courtroom yesterday morning at the opening session of the trial of Ivan Demjanjuk.

The absence of a bullet-proof glass cage for the defendant, such as the one Adolf Eichmann was displayed in at his trial 26 years ago, and the absence in the opening hour of spectators in the rear rows of the small auditorium at Binyanei Ha'uma reflected the muted atmosphere in which the proceedings got under way.

Unlike the Eichmann trial, which evoked in the public a compulsive desire to see the horror of the Holocaust revealed in all its enormity, the Demjanjuk trial finds the public in a stage beyond catharsis and uneasy to look again into the pits of hell.

"I felt when they brought him here a year ago that it would have been better if they hadn't," said Rachel Kaplan, a teacher passing Binyanei Ha'uma on her way home from school. "I'm not sure what goal would be achieved in trying another Nazi or two. We have to find ways to preserve the memory of the Holocaust, but I'm not sure this is the way. On the other hand, if this trial fulfills the needs of those who suffered from him, who am I to say no?"

The setting of the trial was the raised stage of a converted cinema and as the attorneys, judges and court personnel filed out of the wings and took their places they looked like actors in a morality play assigned to roles but not quite certain how it would end.



The only person out of place on the stage was the defendant. Demjanjuk was dressed in a loud brown suit that clashed with the dress of everyone around him. When he appeared on stage he waved jovially at the audience and twice shouted something – interpreted by some as *boker tov* – good morning in Hebrew, in a booming voice.

He looked like a television game winner saluting an encouraging audience as he returned for another round, revelling in his sudden publicity. It was an incongruously lighthearted gesture that bore no relation either to the charges of bestiality against him or his claim that he has been wrongly imprisoned for a year in Israel.

Once the proceedings got under way – a tedious procedural debate – Demjanjuk became a virtually invisible presence. Eichmann, in his glass cage at the side of the stage in Beit Ha'am – a kilometre from yesterday's venue – had been the dominant presence throughout his trial even as he sat silent and thin-lipped listening to testimony through his earphones. Demjanjuk, seated between two policemen and facing the bench, was an inconspicuous presence.

It was defence attorney Mark O'Connor who dominated the opening session, displaying an Irish

flair for rhetoric and rhythm ("the sword of St. Michael has been taken out"; "this legal Sanhedrin") and an elaborate courtliness towards the judges – praising their "brilliant" interjections and making liberal use of the phrase "your honour" – not often seen in an Israeli courtroom.

O'Connor reminded the court that the trial was simultaneously serving history through its educational impact and deciding the mortal fate of one man. When Judge Dov Levin attempted gently to persuade O'Connor to shift from procedural matters to the substance of the case, the attorney begged leave to complete his presentation for fear that once the substance of the charges was unappreciated, the tide of emotions would not leave room for such abstract legal considerations.

By mid-morning, the courtroom had filled. The back rows were occupied by dozens of black-garbed yeshiva students. In the lobby, a Treblinka survivor who is to testify against Demjanjuk was telling reporters he had no trouble identifying Ivan the Terrible. "I would recognize him if they dug him out of his grave."

In the court, O'Connor's assistant, Tel Aviv criminal lawyer Yoram Sheftel, took his first opportunity on the floor to assert his conviction that his client was not Ivan the Terrible and that he was pleased to be appearing in a courtroom in "united Jerusalem" – a declaration seemingly aimed at establishing his credentials in case his patriotism were challenged for defending an alleged war criminal.

At the end of the morning session, a Treblinka survivor broke the decorum of the court by weeping aloud and demanding to be heard.

The pit had begun to open.



Demjanjuk's lawyer, Mark O'Connor, makes a point during the trial yesterday. Seated alongside him are his legal team, John Gill of the U.S. (left) and Yoram Sheftel of Israel.



Justice Dov Levin (right) confers with Judge Zvi Tal during session of the Demjanjuk trial yesterday. Also on the bench is Judge Dalia Dorner.

In wake of Markovitch report

Beduin village will be wiped off the map

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT TIVON. – Residents of the Beduin village of Arab al-Hawaled near here have drawn cold comfort from the cabinet's approval this week of the Markovitch report on illegal building in the Arab sector.

While thousands of other homes erected without building or planning permits are to get a reprieve, their houses remain under threat of demolition.

In fact, if the authorities get their way, the settlement itself will be wiped off the map.

Under the recommendations of the Markovitch report, the residents of Arab al-Hawaled will be moved off the land that has been their home for generations and into government-recognized settlements nearby.

According to the authorities, the land, although owned by the Beduin who have deeds dating back to Turkish rule in this country, is designated for agricultural, not residential purposes.

The Beduin, however, reject this argument, since a Jewish settlement comprising over 170 villa-style homes is being constructed just 150 metres from the boundary of their village.

They are determined to stay on

their land, despite the recent demolition of five homes which left 46 people, 22 of them children, without a roof over their heads.

The houses fell victim to the bulldozers last December. The demolition orders had been issued by the courts on behalf of the Interior Ministry's Haifa district.

Since then the evicted families have been living in two mobile homes donated by the Mapam party. Demolition orders were subsequently issued against the temporary structures. The residents appealed, and the court hearing was adjourned until April 26 to allow time for negotiations between government agencies and the residents over the future of the settlement.

The villagers, numbering over 250 people, have been offered compensation to vacate their premises and to move to recognised settlements.

But money, they say, cannot compensate them for losing the right to live on the land of their forefathers.

They are adamant about staying put, despite the fact that the village lacks electricity, a sewage system and telephones.

Only in the past few months have the families been able to drink water from taps, after residents of the new Jewish settlement nearby extended

their pipelines to the Beduin settlement.

"The authorities keep offering us compensation, but we tell them to give the money to Libi (the IDF education fund) and let us live in peace on our own land," said Mustafa al-Hawaled, the owner of one of the recently demolished homes.

"The government should see our children who were made homeless and should ask them what they now think about the State of Israel."

He added that nearby kibbutzim and farming settlements have water and electricity for their chickens, but "we don't have these basic amenities for ourselves and our children."

The residents of Arab al-Hawaled said they were open to negotiations and would be prepared to establish a new, properly planned settlement, provided it remained on their land and retained the name of Hawaled.

The Beduin have won the support of local residents, including Jewish families from nearby lookout settlements.

A public committee of Jews and Arabs is helping the residents in their battle to win official recognition for their village.

The committee was established by Shutatuf (partnership), an organization which promotes Arab-Jewish unity. Initially, the aim was to provide the homeless families with tem-

porary accommodation and financial assistance.

A public fund has so far raised NIS 3,000, but the committee, based in Haifa's Hadar Hacarmel neighbourhood, is hoping for further donations.

The committee was to meet last night to consider ways of forging a strong public and Knesset lobby to press for recognition for Arab al-Hawaled, and the preparation of a proper plan for a new village on the existing site.

"We want to achieve our aim through negotiation rather than confrontation," said the committee's spokeswoman.

She added that there are 65 other families originating from Arab al-Hawaled but now scattered throughout the region who want to return to their home village if it is granted official recognition.

Less air pollution

A number of large manufacturing plants in Petah Tikva are shortly to switch to low-sulphur fuel as part of an effort to reduce air pollution in the town.

The Fuel Administration has already acceded to similar requests by the Health Ministry for power stations and refineries in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Ashdod to use this type of fuel.

'Taba is important to Israel'

By JOEL REBIBO

For The Jerusalem Post

TABA. – Egyptian President Mubarak may not have the political strength to give up Egypt's claim to Taba if arbitration should decide in Israel's favour, according to Rav-Seren (major) Dov Sharf, the former IDF liaison officer with Egypt on the disputed territory near Eilat.

"The media played up Taba so much that Mubarak was forced to make strong declarations to his people," Sharf, now a senior aide to Eilat Mayor Rafi Hochman told members of the Jewish National Fund of America assembly here yesterday. "It would be difficult to explain to them how they could now lose it."

Sharf pointed out that another disputed territory, Ras Amaklit, 12 kilometres north of Eilat, is 10 times the size of Taba and has more military significance, yet "no one has heard of that."

Taba is important to Israel, because it comprises 20 per cent of Eilat's tourist beachfront. There are 14 kilometres of beachfront, from the Jordanian border to Taba, and two-thirds of that is used by commercial and military facilities. The Egyptians on the other hand, have some 270 kilometres of beachfront from Sharm al-Sheikh to Taba.

According to Sharf, the Taba dispute could have been avoided if Israel had taken a stronger stand in April 24, 1982, when it agreed to withdraw from Rafah.

"David Kimche [then head of the Israeli delegation] could have said then we do not withdraw unless we get Taba," Sharf said. "We blew it then."

Sharon denies he'll profit by ban on lamb

Jerusalem Post Staff

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon denies that he stands to profit by the government ban on the import of lamb.

The minister owns a farm that sells lamb.

In a letter to *The Jerusalem Post*, Sharon's lawyer, Dov Weissglass, says that the paper's story on January 21 stating that Sharon stands to gain \$65,000 from his farm if the government continues to ban lamb imports is "false and harmful."

The story reported what MKs Dedi Zucker (Citizens Rights) and Haim Ramon (Alignment) told a Post reporter.

Weissglass's letter says that the decision on importing lamb was taken by a committee comprising representatives of a number of ministries, including the Industry and Trade Ministry. Sharon does not have, and did not have, any connection with the committee's discussions, the letter said, and neither did he deal with this matter, directly or indirectly.

Furthermore, his farm has been leased and an additional manager has been appointed by the State Comptroller at the farm's expense, Weissglass said. The minister has nothing to do with the running of the farm and its profits, he said, and the matter is under the complete and continuous inspection of the State Comptroller.

Navon asks funds to film trial

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon has appealed to the Treasury for funds to finance the filming of the entire Demjanjuk trial.

Ministry sources said that if the appeal is turned down, Navon will take the matter up at cabinet level.

Educational Television is to film the first week of the hearing. But, according to officials another \$300,000 will be needed to make a full audio-visual record of the trial, if, as expected, it lasts about four months.

He said that top earners at the university could forgo a few

Full investigation planned

Americans vow to locate 'missing' Yemenite children'

By LEV BEARFIELD

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Convinced that the authorities in this country do not want to uncover fully the story of the "missing Yemenite children," a group of American Jews of Yemenite origin has vowed to mobilize American public opinion, to seek the aid of congressmen and to use a variety of other tactics to "get to the bottom of the scandal once and for all."

The issue involves several hundred offspring of Yemenite families brought to Israel in the "Magic Carpet" airlift of 1949-50. Ostensibly out of concern for their health and social environment, welfare officials took custody of numerous infants and toddlers from families in the immigrant transit camps and transferred them to hospitals, kibbutzim, adoption agencies and religious organizations.

An inquiry commission in the late 1960s eventually established that over 300 of the children had died, a number had been adopted, and at least a score were simply unaccounted for.

Dissatisfied with the commission, and with subsequent efforts to establish all of the facts and to determine accountability in the affair, the Federation of American Yemenites has now undertaken to press for a full investigation.

A seven-man delegation from the FAY headed by Rabbi Israel Grama, 52, of Brooklyn, left Israel on Sunday after a 10-day visit in which they laid the groundwork for a renewed investigation.

"What seems very clear to us," Grama said in an interview, "is that certain parties here have an interest in covering up the facts. That, coupled with the fact that the families involved feel totally frustrated in their efforts to get answers, justifies the involvement of us American-Yemenite Jews."

Grama said that the objectives of his committee received full endorsement from public figures with whom they met here last week, including Rosh Ha'ayin Mayor Yigal Yosef, Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, and MKs Miriam Glazer-Ta'asa (Likud), Avner Shaki (National Religious Party) and Shimon Ben-Shlomo (Shas).

"The mayor has amassed a tremendous amount of documentation in the case," Grama said, "and he's willing to put that at our disposal. Mrs. Glazer-Ta'asa vowed she would not let the matter rest in the Knesset. Everyone we spoke to said our interest has given them a new 'shot in the arm.'"

Grama added that as soon as he returned to New York, he would contact *The New York Times*, *Time* magazine, and the TV networks to bring the issue to the American public. "We'll also be in touch with certain congressmen and senators," he said. "We'll mobilize petitions among the lawmakers and the public."

Students urge wage cuts for university executives

TEL AVIV. – Top university executives should take salary cuts before asking students to pay more tuition, National Student Union chairman David Berman told reporters here this week.

As part of their fight to prevent increased tuition fees, the students took the state comptroller's reports to a chartered accountant, who calculated that top university officials earn between NIS 10,000 and NIS 15,000 a month, including benefits, loans and other extras. "The universities took out loans because they were inefficient and wasteful, and now they want us to pay the interest," Berman said.

He said that top earners at the university could forgo a few

We'll start raising funds. The people we met here agree Israel has dragged its feet too long. It's time for international pressure."

Grama maintained that the full story has been suppressed for political reasons. "The people responsible were officials of Mapai, which of course was the forerunner of the Alignment," he said. "So that segment of the political spectrum isn't interested in an investigation."

"But the Knesset members we spoke with suggested that with a Likud prime minister, there might be more interest now in reopening the case."

Grama, who was born in the U.S. of Yemenite parents who had emigrated from Jerusalem in the 1920s, insisted that the previous public inquiry into the fate of the children had been totally inadequate.

"That commission decided that the whereabouts of around 22 children couldn't be determined," he said. "That's had enough. But since then additional families have come forward, families who earlier had been warned not to stir up any trouble. Now it seems that well over 500 children were involved, and the fate of around 100 children is unknown."

"And it goes beyond that," interjected Grama's brother Haroun, who heads the FAY branch in Los Angeles.

"Among the hundreds of children declared dead, there are no death certificates and in many cases no clue as to where they were buried," Haroun Grama argued. "This is all extremely painful for these families. Last month, when the bones of children were found in an unmarked grave in Haifa, the wounds were opened all over again. Someone is responsible for this, and should be brought to account."

Israel Grama recalled that he worked with new arrivals from Yemen in the transit camps in 1950 and 1951 when he was studying at the Kfar Harosh yeshiva, near Hadera. "I didn't know anything at that time about children being taken away from their parents," he said. "But I saw how those welfare officials and kibbutzniks were doing everything they could to destroy their 'primitive' ways and their religious practices."

"I was this odd character from America who spoke *Taymanit* [Yemenite Arabic] and Hebrew, and at first they thought I could be of help in the camp. But soon they regretted having me there. I had fights – physical clashes – with those officials, over their interference."

"But it wasn't until my visit here in 1965," Grama continued, "that I first started to hear about the scandal. Until then, families had been cowed into keeping quiet. Well, we American Yemenites are certainly not keeping quiet any longer. Our federation represents nearly 500 families in the U.S., some of whom lost brothers and sisters to these welfare people. Israel is going to be hearing from us."

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The leader in TAU's 'Paper Chase'

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Dafna Barak, a fourth year law student at Tel Aviv University just might be the most intelligent student in Israel. She is already teaching second-year students, and has just made the dean's list for the third consecutive year.

It took her several hours to overcome the shock of being asked for an interview, because she did not understand why anyone would want to read about her. Finally, she agreed to talk to *The Jerusalem Post*. "Because I have no good reason to refuse."

"I wouldn't want anyone to think I'm seeking publicity or tooting my own horn," she said. "The fact is that I'm a good student because I've always loved to learn. I won't always be able to spend my time enriching myself intellectually, so why not enjoy it while I can?"

Dafna, now 22, says it was probably *chutzpa* for her to choose law at age 18. "I've never been in a courtroom to this day, and what I knew about law before I started studying it came from books and movies."

She had concentrated on science in high school and thinks her parents would have liked her to continue in that direction. "My mother, I think, would have liked to be able to say

"my daughter the doctor" and my father, who is an engineer, hoped I would choose something scientific."

She decided on law, she said, because she wanted to work with people and not be cooped up in a laboratory. "Ability in science basically means having an analytical mind, and that's very useful in law, of course. I also think lawyers and judges can influence what happens in society."

Is she considering politics if she wants to influence events, or being a judge? "Questions about my future are threatening at this point because I haven't started yet," she said. "I'm already taking master's courses and I have academic interests, but how I will combine academic and practical work remains to be seen."

She will soon begin her articles in the civil law department of the Tel Aviv district attorney's office, and

will continue them during her army service.

"I wasn't overly influenced by the romantic and dramatic view of law in fiction and movies – I'm more interested in civil law. In criminal law, the battle is over the evidence; in civil law legal argument is more important. I think civil law will be more of an intellectual challenge for me."

Though her time is occupied with studying and teaching, she does not see her career ambitions as the sum total of her life. She tries to find time to read good novels and go to the theatre.

"I certainly see marriage and children in my future because I think that's part of personal happiness and fulfillment as much as are my career ambitions. Right now, I'm devoting most of my energy to starting my career, but I hope to catch up on other things later."

The Jerusalem Post Pessah Fair

In aid of The Forsake Me Not Fund for the needy elderly. Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem, Wednesday April 15th

If you are a craftsman/woman, or the producer of an interesting consumer item and would like to take a stand at our fair please contact us immediately. Space is limited. Beverlee Black (02-551627), Ray Bernard, Sam Orbaum (02-551622). The Jerusalem Post.

Poles apart

Gary E. Rubin / New York

THE RELEASE of Claude Lanzmann's monumental film *Shoah* will undoubtedly arouse strong emotions among its viewers, especially those from ethnic religious groups directly affected by the Holocaust. In previous showings in other countries, Jews and Poles have had particularly acute reactions. The sources of these feelings should be well understood by people seeing and commenting on the film.

For Jews, the film represents an important breakthrough in expressing their feelings about the Holocaust.

Hoping to forestall tensions between groups, a coalition of Polish-American and Jewish-American leaders is urging Polish and Jewish organizations nationwide to hold dialogues with each other in connection with *Shoah*, which is expected to be aired on PBS channels this spring. Many Polish Americans felt that *Shoah* painted a one-dimensional picture of Poles as anti-Semites during the Holocaust.

The Chicago-based coalition — a group spearheaded by the American Jewish Committee, the Polish American Congress, and the American Foundation for Polish-Jewish Studies — is offering guidelines and training workshops to newly-formed dialogue groups and leadership organizations concerned about Polish-Jewish relations in the U.S.

caust. Previous cinematic treatments of this event have relied heavily on historical footage that is now more than four decades old. No matter how emotionally wrenching, use of these films from a previous era inevitably gives the impression that the Holocaust belongs to a past era that may be remembered today but has

limited current resonance.

Shoah, on the contrary, makes no use of historical footage in any of its nine and a half hours of film time. Instead, it focuses on contemporary interviews. This gives the feel of the current meaning and importance of the Holocaust — not 40 years ago but now. For this reason, the Jewish community will see in *Shoah* a unique opportunity to interpret their deep continuing concern with the Holocaust to new audiences. They will invest much emotion in it and seek to protect it from criticism from other ethnic groups.

Poles, including Polish Americans, will have a more ambivalent reaction. This also needs to be understood. It arises out of the history of Poland during the Holocaust. Nothing angers Poles more than the charge that they collaborated with the Nazis in the Holocaust. Poland considered itself to have been an occupied country during World War II, and Poles have always hated the armies that have conquered their territory in several centuries of their history, as they remain hostile today to Soviet hegemony. Moreover, more than 3 million Poles were killed in World War II, many of them civilians. Poles consider themselves victims, not allies, of the Nazis.

HOW DID they treat Jews during the Holocaust? The answer is a complex picture that is often distorted in popular evaluations of this painful subject. Some Poles no doubt cooperated in the extermination with the Nazi enemy. Others, however, risked their lives to save Jews. Indeed, in the Yad Vashem memorial in Jerusalem, Poles easily outnumber all other groups in the number of gentiles honoured for rescuing Jews at the risk of their own



TREBLINKA

The train engineer at Treblinka.

lives. Other Poles were simply indifferent to the extermination while still others cared passionately about the mass killing.

Shoah depicts those mixed feelings brilliantly. The interviews it conducts with Poles cover the full range of reactions to the Holocaust. No one in the film describes the plight of Jewish victims more sensitively than the Pole Jan Karski, courier for the Polish government in exile. The switchman at Sobibor and the train engineer at Treblinka are both ordinary Poles still deeply affected by the killing of Jews 40 years ago. But the Polish peasants laugh about the event and seem totally indifferent to its horror. One Polish town in which residents were interviewed contains both an old man who expresses great sadness over the loss of Jews and a housewife who expresses none.

What does the film reveal about Polish anti-Semitism? It undoubtedly has roots among those interviewed. One merchant refers to the wealth of the Jewish victims while another, standing outside a church, announces to the evident approval of the listening crowd that Jews suffered from the Holocaust because they rejected Jesus. Historical, religious and economic anti-Semitism played a role in Polish reactions.

But the film also demonstrates that this is very different from what is needed to create a Holocaust. That is shown clearly in interviews with German former Nazis. The horror in these statements is the Nazis' ease in

speaking about death as if it were another mechanical operation. They describe building death camps and gas vans as if they were simply engineering and logistical issues. It is this radical anti-humanism that made the Holocaust possible, and it is a very different feeling from anything expressed by Poles in the film.

REVIEWS of the film in France did not always express this sensitivity. Many tended to focus only on the anti-Semitic statements and ignore the deep humanity of Karski and many of the peasants. This contributed to a polarized and tense reaction to many Poles and Jews viewing the film. Reviews that understand and explain the complexities involved will be both more accurate and more conducive to generating genuine discussion on the serious issues raised.

Pope John Paul II understood well the purpose of *Shoah*. He said in a recent issue of *L'Osservatore Romano* that the director, "collecting with great conscientiousness testimony of those who have survived, and even of the executioners, wished to help the human conscience so that it may never forget, so it may never become accustomed to the perversions of racism and its abominable ability to kill." Interpreted in all its fullness and complexity, the film does just that.

The writer is director of programs of the American Jewish Committee.

A new era in Canada

Reuven P. Bulka
Ottawa

TOO MANY people think of Canada as a piece of real estate that straddles the northern border of the U.S. Because news from Canada does not filter out to the world with the same frequency and intensity as news from its southern neighbour, the global Jewish community is hardly aware of what is going on here.

Nevertheless, Jewish life in Canada has dynamism, combined with a deep sense of loyalty to tradition and to Israel. There is continuous travel back and forth between Canada and Israel, support on all levels for the State of Israel, and a genuine and abiding concern for the fate of our homeland and its people.

And the Jewish community in Canada has made a significant impact on the Canadian scene. Two events in recent months indicate how intricately Jews and Jewish concerns are part and parcel of Canadian consciousness.

A number of years ago, a study of Canadian immigration policy during World War II revealed some devastating news. Owing to the power of anti-Semitic elements within the Canadian government, Jews were not allowed into Canada. None is *Too Many*, the title of the book revealing the shocking story, was the basic theme of this group. This was certainly a black mark on Canadian history.

BUT THE CANADA OF TODAY is not the Canada of yesterday. Perhaps as a result of that book, in addition to a deepened sensitivity from having learned bitter lessons from the horrors of the Holocaust, Canadian immigration today is much more liberal.

A number of months ago, a shipload of over 100 Tamil refugees was practically dumped onto Canada from a small vessel in the Atlantic Ocean. The boat carrying them was not ordered away. The refugees were welcomed and given temporary permits pending investigation of each individual case.

Boats had been turned back before, but the new policy was clearly affirmed when this refugee situation presented itself: save first and ask questions later. This was the loud and clear message sent by the Canadian government to the world.

dian government to its people and to the world. And the minister of state for immigration who was so intricately involved in resolving this matter was Gerry Weiner, a Jew from Montreal.

This dramatic turn of events is mind-boggling. From the World War II era when Jews were not allowed into Canada, the Jewish community has now graduated to the point where the immigration minister is a Jew, and his Jewish sense of values is very much at work in extending a welcoming hand to the oppressed.

A second episode concerns the parliamentary group for Soviet Jewry — a non-partisan group of legislators from all political parties. This is the largest group of its kind in parliament, comprising close to 300 members.

At this year's Simhat Tora rally in front of the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, the then head of the parliamentary group for Soviet Jewry, David Kilgour, was presented with a 10,000-signature petition, in scroll form, of ordinary Canadians urging the release of the refugees.

In accepting this scroll, Kilgour indicated that he would present it to the Soviet authorities at the appropriate moment. Shortly thereafter, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze paid an official visit to Ottawa.

WHEREVER the foreign minister went, he confronted members of the community who, through placards and unique dress, made known their intense anger at the way the Soviet Union was treating its Jews.

During a state dinner in Shevardnadze's honour, a group marched up and down in front of the hotel where it was taking place with protest placards. After the Shevardnadze entourage had left, the protesters were visited by Canadian Minister for External Affairs Joe Clark, who has himself been deeply involved in the Soviet Jewry issue.

Clark indicated that he would be raising the issue, both in his public remarks at the dinner, and in private conversations with the foreign minister.

The next morning, Barbara Stern, president of the Canadian Committee for Soviet Jewry, came to Ottawa with nine other women, all of whom were dressed in black, with the names of refugees on their backs. They stood in front of the parliamentary wing where Shevardnadze was meeting with Clark, reading off a list of refugees.

During the course of their hour-long vigil, they were visited by Kilgour. It was suggested to him that this would be an ideal opportunity to present the Tora-like scroll of 10,000 signatures to a Soviet official. Kilgour agreed, ran to his office to get the scroll, and joined in the wait for Shevardnadze.

When the Soviet foreign minister appeared, it seemed as if Clark was gently steering him in Kilgour's direction. Kilgour greeted Shevardnadze with his collection of signatures.

Then Shevardnadze crossed the street to meet the women. They presented him with a list of Soviet Jews who had been denied permission to emigrate and had subsequently been discriminated against. He accepted the list and said that he would look into the matter.

This episode demonstrates how the Soviet Jewry issue has become a priority in Canadian foreign policy. We are aware of the tremendous impact that the American government and its leaders have regarding Soviet Jewry, and some may suggest that what is happening in Canada is insignificant.

But the Canadian government plays a unique role in international affairs, and while it does not shrink from identifying itself as a democratic nation, committed to freedom and dignity for all, it does not provoke the Soviet Union and can thus be a very effective voice in helping to bring the Soviets to their senses.

Dr. Bulka is rabbi of Congregation Machzikei Hadas, Ottawa, and is editor of the *Journal of Psychology and Judaism*, published in that city.

Raising levels

Barbara Sofer

DEBRA COHEN, assistant aquatic director of the Greater Boston-Northeast Jewish Community Centre, is huddled in the pink conference room of a Jerusalem hotel with a dozen colleagues: Centre nursery school teachers, geriatric care givers, social workers, creative movement teachers, outreach programme directors.

A whiz at getting babies to dog-paddle but a drop-out from Hebrew school at age 11, Cohen needed to come up with a comprehensive list of the major problems of the American Jewish community and of Israel before a mid-morning exploration of First Temple artifacts in the City of David.

"I always felt inadequate when anything Jewish came up while I was working with the children and adults at the Centre," said Cohen, 27. So I avoided the subject."

Not any more. Swim coach Cohen, in Israel on a three-week intensive, experimental seminar, has been plunged into Jewish studies as a result of the grand-scale commitment of the million-member Jewish Community Centre network of the Jewish Welfare Board to make Jewish centres more effective at Jewish education.

Like Cohen, most of the centre professionals supervise departments or teach subjects which are not related directly to Judaism. They teach basketball, basket weaving, childbirth preparation, parenting, English, Yiddish drama and ceramics. They also run the largest network of Jewish nursery schools in North America and supervise tens of thousands of youngsters in Jewish summer camps. And like Cohen's, their curriculum vitae boast impressive credentials in education, recreation, and social work, but their Jewish background is often limited.

"It's not as if the centre staff are on a lower Jewish level than the average American Jew," said Don Scher, director of JWB's Jerusalem office. "If anything, the opposite is true because centres are impressed

by candidates who have a good Jewish background in addition to high professional qualifications. But the JWB realistically realized that the limited staff level of Jewish knowledge is characteristic of the American Jewish community today."

Since 1984, when the report of the JWB's Commission on Maximizing Jewish Educational Effectiveness of Jewish Community Centres (Comjee) was issued, there has been a consensus within JWB that upgrading the Jewish knowledge and intensifying the Jewish consciousness of all professional staff and lay leaders was vital for the effectiveness of the centre movement as a Jewish educational framework.

"The decision to expose all their staff to Jewish in-service training experiences reflects a very new educational emphasis on the part of the JCCs," Scher said. "Centres are taking themselves seriously as an informal Jewish educational framework, more than places for socializing, recreational, and cultural activities."

"If anyone has contact with the identified or marginally identified Jew — the person who does not belong to a synagogue but who will play basketball at a JCC and send his child to a JCC camp — it's the centres. "The commission felt that the informal Jewish setting — the summer camp, youth club or the centre pool — is the effective arena for Jewish contact and learning if the staff feel more comfortable and are knowledgeable Jews."

Working with an Israeli educational consortium whose partners are the Hebrew University's Melton Centre for Jewish Education in the Diaspora, the Shalom Hartman Institute's Melitz programme, the WZO, the Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Jewish Agency, the Israel Association of Community Centres, and assisted by a grant from the Joint Programme Fund for Jewish Education, the North American came up with a mechanism they hope will have a major impact on their own centres. The pivot of the



A Jewish Community Centre professional.

mechanism is the seminar in Israel with a commitment to ongoing Jewish study preceding and following the seminar.

BY THE END of the year, 300 centre staff professionals and board members from Boston, Washington and 10 other centres will have taken part in such seminars. JWB Executive Vice-President Arthur Rotman has said publicly that he projects that all 200 North American JCCs will mobilize the resources necessary to bring all 2,500 JCC professional workers to Israel on this programme.

"The seminars are not 'tours,'" said former IDF education officer Debbie Weissman, now of the Melton Centre. Weissman served as both scholar-in-residence and coordinator of the Boston seminar in which Cohen took part. "We have clearly focused educational goals in raising issues of Jewish identity in the modern world as they affect the Diaspora. We want the participants to see Israel as a laboratory for Judaism. We don't go to a lot of sites that would be on a general tour. We do in-depth encounters with Israelis and spend a reasonable amount of time studying classic and modern Jewish texts."

Weissman's idea of study means getting her charges to read controversial articles and then marching them to development towns, West Bank settlements, Arab villages,

kibbutzim and archeological digs to confront both sides of major issues. The participants review the history of Zionism and then visit immigrants in ethnic neighbourhoods to hear at first-hand about their motivation for coming to Israel. After a lecture on social problems, the centre workers work a day in the field with their professional counterparts in community centres in Israel.

"IN ISRAEL we have accumulated a lot of experience about what is most effective in training Diaspora educators and have developed appropriate and sophisticated methods of doing it," said Weissman. "We don't think this type of training can take place outside of Israel. Where else could you come face to face with so many Jewish issues?"

What can she accomplish in 21 days?

"We try to raise Jewish consciousness and to open the door to future study," Weissman said.

Debra Cohen believes that in her three weeks she has acquired "the background to ask the questions and pursue the answers about Jewish issues."

"I learned more about what it means to be Jewish in three weeks than in my whole Jewish life," she said. "That's got to make a difference in what happens between me and my students, in and out of the water."

Memorial to South African pioneers: The Raleigh Street Synagogue in central Port Elizabeth, will be turned into a memorial to Jewish pioneers in the city if a proposal to have it proclaimed a national monument is approved. The synagogue, the oldest surviving one in Port Elizabeth, fell into disuse in the late 1960s.

The proposal to have it proclaimed a national monument was recently supported by the City Council. It was rescued by the Synagogue and Youth Foundation from the vandalism and destruction that have overtaken many of the city's historic buildings.

A spokesman for the foundation said that they planned to develop the building as a memorial to the Jewish pioneers "who contributed so much, not only to the development of their own community but also to the economic, civic and cultural progress of the city and its hinterlands." He said the history of the Jewish community in the Eastern Cape dates back to 1820 when 18 Jews arrived with the British settlers.

Survey of American Jewry

THE MAIN entry in the 1986 edition of the American Jewish Year Book is Abraham J. Karp's survey of a century of Conservative Judaism in the U.S.

Karp characterizes the first third of this period as one of modernized Orthodoxy. In the second period, Conservatism developed as a distinct movement, but still close to Orthodoxy. In the last three decades, it has moved closer to Reform; this is attributed more to internal changes in Orthodoxy and Reform (which have both moved to the right) than in Conservatism itself.

Conservatism remains committed to Halacha but its utilization and interpretation of Halacha have become more adventurous, especially concerning women. Karp quotes a leading legal authority of the movement who in 1977 described Halacha as an end but in 1985 as a means.

Karp finds that it has become increasingly difficult to distinguish

Conservatism from Reform (I discount years ago that the average congregant was hard put to tell the difference), and he foresees the possibility of Conservatism's eventual absorption by Reform.

The year-book is published by the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Publication Society.

A survey by Eytan Gilboa on trends in the attitudes of American Jews to Israel cites public opinion surveys to confirm conclusions astute observers made in the past from personal observation. The bulk of U.S. Jewry is concerned with the survival and well-being of Israel, but few wish to settle here.

They support basic Israeli policies and oppose negotiations with the PLO, but they show a willingness to change this stance if the PLO changes its ideology and if a Palestinian state is accepted as no threat to the security of Israel. The younger generation is less willing than its

elders to give Israel carte blanche and its support must not be taken for granted.

Two further surveys take us to the west coast — one on Los Angeles Jewry, the other on the Jews of California. The California study says the state has the largest population of Israelis outside Israel, but it does not suggest a figure or offer evidence.

Only 44 per cent of Los Angeles Jews had some Jewish affiliation (about a quarter belonged to synagogues). If, as stated no doubt correctly, the West coast represents the new face of American Jewry, the outlook is very worrying.

GEOFFREY WIGODER

The Jewish World page, which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein

Anti-Semitic 'classic'

THE FOUR CORNERS

'Protocols' on sale in Paris: A new version of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, the "classic" of anti-Semitic literature, is currently on sale in Paris. The French edition was printed in Kuwait shortly after the Yom Kippur War and includes a foreword explaining that its "publication is now considered necessary, even imperative."

The book is on view in several bookshops in predominantly Arab areas in the north of the city and is sold for 60 Francs (\$10), a relatively low price for its size.

Several Jewish organizations reportedly plan to lodge formal complaints as the Protocols infringe on French legislation which makes it illegal to spread racial hatred or contribute to religious prejudice.

Hitler's positive accomplishment: The editors of Fodor's *Germany West and East* have rewritten a section on Germany's National Socialist regime following a complaint by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith that it made light of the destruction of European

Jewry under Adolf Hitler. Following a description of Hitler's efforts to achieve German economic and military recovery shortly after he took power in 1933, the passage said (1986 edition, p. 62): "His anti-Semitism caused the expulsion or flight of a huge number of artists and intellectuals, not all of them Jews. While disastrous for Germany, at least this had the effect of disseminating German culture in England, France, and above all, in the U.S."

The ADL maintained that the phrase "not all of them Jews" suggests a disavowal of the unremitting Nazi assault on German and European Jewry. Furthermore, it wrote, the expulsion of Jews from Germany, while disastrous for Germany, was certainly more calamitous for the Jews who were forced to flee.

The passage in the 1987 edition of Fodor's *Guide to Germany* points out that the German recovery was "brought about at untold human cost," adding: "For hand in hand with his (Hitler's) economic measures, he put vicious concepts of

racial purity into practice, creating death, misery and exile on a hitherto unbelievable scale. The nightmare of the Holocaust had arrived to haunt the world."

Woman heads Dutch Liberal congregation: Mrs. Frieda Menko of Amsterdam has been elected chairman of the Netherlands Liberal Jewish Congregation. This is the first time a woman has been elected to head an overall Jewish organization in the Netherlands. Mrs. Menko succeeds Prof. Herman Musaph, 72, who served as chairman for two years.

In an interview in the Dutch Jewish weekly, *N/W*, she said that one of the problems which the Liberal Jewish Congregation will now have to deal with is the acceptance of proselytes. About 10 proselytes a year are now accepted by the Liberal Jewish Congregation, which has about 2,500 members.

The steady increase of proselytes, particularly in the small Liberal congregations in the countryside, may gradually change the character of these congregations.

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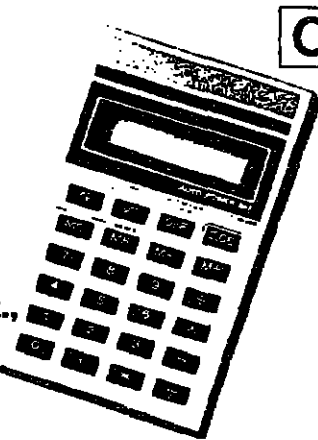
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The paper for thinking people

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AMIRA HALIL'S decision to join a health education class had personal and social significance, for she is a Beduin, and until 1967 knew little of the world beyond her village of Suahra, a few kilometres southeast of Jerusalem. During the last 19 years, Suahra has taken on a new look, with the villagers now living in modern housing, and more important, gradually adopting elements of 20th century living. One such element is health education, and Amira has come to participate in a lecture programme.

Sponsored by Jerusalem's municipal Department of Health under the guidance of its director, Dr. Dov Tamir, a four-month course involving nutrition, first aid and common childhood diseases attracts up to 170 Arab women from Suahra, nearby Sur Baher, A-Tur and the Old City.

"For these women, this is a real learning experience," says Hana Avissar, supervisor of health services in East Jerusalem and neighbouring Arab villages. "In order to fully appreciate the dimension of this experience, one must realize that until 1967, these women knew nothing about proper nutrition for themselves and their children; about the treatment of childhood diseases; about what steps to take when accidents occur in and around the home."

Volanda Brodetsky, a nurse formerly from Egypt, and Hala Alawi, head nurse of the Beit Hanina centre, lecture in two villages as well

as in Arab schools. "They all know me here as 'the Egyptian,'" Brodetsky says, "and because I speak their language, there is that common bond, a rapport between us. They feel comfortable with me." Indeed, as she enters the room where the women are seated quietly, waiting patiently for the lecture to begin, they all look up with bright smiles and greet her with "Ahlan, kif halak?" (Hello, how are you?).

"They come here religiously every week, women of all ages, all eager to learn something new, something to make their lives safer and healthier for their families." When I remark that there is no note-taking while guidelines are given on first aid for burns, Brodetsky points out that the majority of these women are illiterate. "That is why they are such attentive listeners," she says, "and why they take such full advantage of the additional hour for questions."

NAIMA is 20 and has been coming to the lecture series for the past three months. "If someone in my family or in the village has an accident, it is important to know what to do," she says.

Nawal is 23 and has four children. "I want to know how to feed my family properly and how to care for them when they're sick."

A Arab men are still very protective of their women. I ask how her husband has reacted to her going out and taking this course. "He is glad I'm here," Nawal replies candidly.

Things beyond their ken

Health services in East Jerusalem and neighbouring villages are changing life in a growing number of Arab homes, Sandra Cohen reports.

"I tell him everything I've learned." Naga, 25, is the mother of two. "My husband is the one who encouraged me to come here," she says proudly. "When I return home after class, I repeat every single word of the lecture."

The health education offered in these Arab villages is only part of a broad network of programmes including Tipat Halav (milk and child care centres) which the Jerusalem municipality has expanded throughout East Jerusalem and surrounding Arab villages since 1967.

Israel's first Tipat Halav opened 62 years ago. At that time, the nation's infant mortality rate was one of the highest in the world. Today, despite the many immigrants

from different countries, and the socio-economic conditions of the Arab population, Israel claims one of the world's lowest rates of infant mortality. "Today babies are no longer dying," claims Avissar.

The first Tipat Halav in East Jerusalem (there are 24 in West Jerusalem) opened after the 1967 war. "We spoke about the concept of our programme with the mukhtar (the head of the community)," recalls Avissar. "His approval was necessary in order for us to proceed. Following so many years of hostility in this divided city, our intentions were initially regarded with suspicion. But ultimately we gained his consent, and within months the centre was completely full."

Five years later, with rising interest among Arabs, another centre was added. At present there are four such clinics serving 4,000 families in East Jerusalem and neighbouring villages, in addition to two mobile units, all staffed by Jewish, Arabic-speaking nurses, as well as a growing number of Arab nurses.

"Our aims in the Arab areas are four-fold: the prevention of infant mortality, intellectual stimulation of infants and young children, general health education, and prevention of disease," says Avissar. She points out that since 1967 there have been 50 per cent fewer infant deaths in East Jerusalem and surrounding Arab villages and "this is unquestionably the result of our programme of health education."

tionably the result of our programme of health education."

THE MUNICIPALITY is aware of the special problems existing in Arab areas. "Due to poor sanitary conditions and the influx of Arab visitors from neighbouring Arab countries, our policy is to continue polio immunization of Arab children until the age of four, whereas Jewish children are immunized only until the age of one," says Avissar.

In addition to regular immunization, the centre also provides home visits, medical checkups, intellectual and physical development testing and pregnancy checkups. "The fee of NIS 40 per patient per year is essentially a symbolic payment," Avissar emphasizes. "After all, if a mother were to go out to purchase the serum for just one injection against measles, it would cost her NIS 50."

A project called Kidum (Progress) is also an integral part of the Tipat Halav programme. Coming from low socio-economic groups, the Arab mothers are in need of instruction in stimulating their babies. "They tend to think that as their babies are not able to understand, it is unnecessary to talk to them," says Avissar. "We impress upon them the significance of stimulation through conversation, the use of games and toys, even touching."

"Until now, if a newborn were kept in an incubator, the Arab mother wouldn't appear at the hos-

pital until the day of the infant's release. We teach her how important it is that even in an incubator, a baby needs to be touched." She adds, "Our aim is simply this - we want their children to grow up to be better achievers. We want them to benefit from our know-how and years of experience."

How has Tipat Halav been received by Arab citizens? Avissar cites two interesting cases. An Arab woman who had come regularly to the centre for two pregnancies and follow-up checkups of her babies suddenly stopped appearing at the clinic. Three years later, she returned once again, pregnant with her fourth child. "I'm back because of the wonderful way you cared for me," she said. "I was treated elsewhere with my third child, and it made me realize that nobody else cares for us the way you do."

Another woman who came to an East Jerusalem centre was clearly despondent, claiming that her husband was too demanding. The staff discussed the situation with the husband, explaining that his wife's fatigue was directly related to her pregnancy, and that it was not a sign of disrespect if, at times, she said "no" to his demands. "He left with a better understanding of her condition," says Avissar, "and that is precisely what we strive for. Once we have that, then he will treat her properly. It's an evolutionary process."

(WZO Press Service)

Fashion forecast: Fun and fantasy

Barbara Bright/Paris

RUFFLES, lace and outrageous hats are part of the fun and fantasy Paris designers are predicting for spring and summer fashions.

The showings of *haute couture* collections earlier this month by old masters like Yves Saint Laurent and young upstarts like Christian Lacroix of Jean Patou should give sales a much-needed lift, say some experts.

The fashions are intended for jet-set customers who can afford astronomical prices: some \$8,000 for a simple dress.

But the ideas emanating from the Paris fashion shows quickly trickle down to ready-to-wear manufacturers in other world fashion capitals.

In this year's collections tulle and black satin ribbon could be measured by the mile. Flounced skirts over layers of petticoats and hats like birdcages or flower gardens were swathed in cumulus clouds of tulle. Black satin ribbon alternated with

bands of black organza in Karl Lagerfeld's cocktail dress designs for Chanel. Maryll Lanvin used it to wrap around Fortuny pleated silks; and Marc Bohan at Christian Dior tied stands of bulky fake pearl jewelry at neck and wrist with black satin bows.

Creole, Spanish and Gay Nineties themes dominated the showings and determined the fabrics.

The carefree Creole dresses at Patou were in eyelet, striped or polka-dotted polished cottons, gingham and pique. Flamenco designs and creations harking back to *La Belle Epoque* (as the French call the Gay Nineties) required lace.

BUT GERARD PIPART'S introduction of a nostalgic 1940s element with pastel gabardine suits and straw

hats with snoods won his designs for Nina Ricci the prize of the Golden Thimble for the most original collection.

Colours covered the spectrum, with pink and green popular in most collections. Black and white still rule the evening. Although Saint Laurent showed a satin cocktail suit in hot pink and fire engine red.

With all the ruffles underneath, shirts were full, or puffy like artichokes, bubbles or balloons. Erik Mortensen for Pierre Balmain showed a short dress with ruffles rising in the back to form an amusing ductail.

For a change of pace Pierre Cardin gave his clothes a bizarre futuristic look, with hems wired like a hula hoop. Some of his hats were shaped like lampshades.

Waists were tight and often cinched with wide leather belts. Saint Laurent and Norwegian designer

Per Spook showed tunic overblouses, dropping the belts to hip level.

Lacroix at Patou and Mortensen at Balmain also showed under-the-bosom empire waists, which prompted one wealthy observer to speculate as to which of her pregnant friends she should recommend as buyers for the dresses.

Most designers anchored hemlines at the knee, save for Saint Laurent, who hiked them to mid-thigh and even hiked some wrap-skirts higher in an upside-down modified "V."

Shoulders receded a bit, except at Emanuel Ungaro, where huge puffed sleeves and bouffant boleros gave his collection a renaissance sumptuousness. A simple, elegant touch from Ungaro that any woman could copy were the small satin ribbon bows pinned at the hairline of the neck. (Reuters)

THE BUZZING of a mosquito in your ear in the middle of the night is annoying, but imagine if you hear a ringing, buzzing or screeching sound in one or both ears - all day, every day.

The condition is called tinnitus, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of Israelis suffer from it. There is no known cure; the victims suffer in silence. Some take tranquilizers to cope with the noise, while others are driven to desperation.

Asher Kassel, who runs the Haifa office of the South African Zionist Federation, woke up one morning two years ago with a noise in his right ear that sounded like the static on a radio between stations.

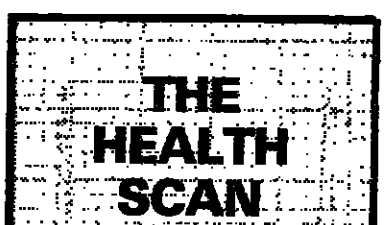
Doctors told him he had sudden nerve-deafness, called tinnitus, and that nothing could be done to help him. Kassel went to non-conventional practitioners and tried acupuncture, bio-feedback and other techniques. Nothing helped. Now, he says, he has learned to "live with it, but I'll never accept it."

Kassel, who is 37 and has four young, noisy children, finds that few people understand what tinnitus sufferers really go through. Although his right ear is deaf, the inner part of the ear reverberates when there are loud noises near him.

In addition, he says, "People with tinnitus usually have no strength to go out in the evening; the spouses suffer, too." Some victims, he adds, even sleep with a Walkman and earphones all night; others have trouble falling asleep and take pills.

Kassel is organizing a support group for sufferers of tinnitus. His address is Kfar Hanoar Hadati, Doar Kfar Hassidim, 20494.

Hearing disorders, room deodorizers



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

epileptics should take care when they bathe in the sea or the pool.

ROOM DEODORIZERS can affect some people by making them tired, dizzy or depressed, according to a British doctor. The deodorizers do not disinfect the air, says Dr. Richard Lawson of Bristol, but merely mask odours with perfume. He believes the chemicals in these room deodorizers have a direct effect on the nerve centre of humans. Lawson advises that people who feel fine outside the home, but suddenly suffer from the above symptoms in the home - especially in the small, enclosed bathroom or toilet - should try throwing out the deodorizers.

BRITISH DOCTORS are afraid that by telling pregnant women who undergo amniocentesis what the sex of the fetus is, they are helping them to decide to abort if they wanted a baby of the other sex.

A London paper recently reported that some women lie about having relatives who were Mongoloid or who had other genetic defects so that they can undergo amniocentesis, in which fluid from the amniotic sac is tested for defective genes. The sex of the baby is also determined in such a test.

The mothers, especially Asians who want boys for economic and social reasons, tend to ask the sex of the child after undergoing amniocentesis and to undergo an illegal abortion if they are carrying a girl.

Sources at the Health Ministry and in genetic laboratories in Israel told *The Jerusalem Post* that there is no such danger here: It is impossible for a woman to undergo amniocentesis if she is pregnant and younger than 37, and even if she offers to pay for it herself, she will be turned down. Women who are 37 and older can have the examination, but their genetic background is carefully checked.

The sex of the fetus can be guessed in an ultrasound exam, but it is identifiable for sure only in the fifth month or even later, thus ruling out the possibility of a woman having an abortion.

THE FEDERAL Disease Control Centre in Atlanta, Georgia, is considering a proposal that would require all persons who want or need

to be admitted to a hospital to undergo a blood test for the Aids virus.

Such a test might also be required of anyone who applies for a marriage licence or for fertility treatment.

Civil liberties' groups have come out against the proposal, saying that it violates privacy and may result in people being refused admittance to a hospital as a result of positive results of such a test.

Some doctors are fearful of touching patients with Aids especially when they perform surgery on them, because the deadly virus can be transmitted in contact with blood.

DIETING is easier if you're doing it with someone else. Now 10,000 residents of the state of New Mexico have decided to lose weight simultaneously.

According to a recent issue of *Time*, the first statewide diet in the U.S. has begun, with each of the 10,000 registered having promised to try to lose at least two kilos each by March 29.

The campaign was organized by a non-profit organization called Health Network. Weigh-ins are being held at schools, supermarkets and Indian reservations, and advice is being provided on eating habits and exercise.

UPJOHN, the giant American pharmaceutical company, has produced a lotion which it claims stops baldness in most men and restores hair growth in almost half the cases. Dr. Richard de Ville of the company says Upjohn intends to register the lotion as a topical solution that "cures male pattern baldness."

The lotion will be sold in small bottles and treatment will cost about \$52 a month. The lotion must be used indefinitely to be successful, says the company, and it works only on men.

At a recent press conference in Brussels, where the lotion will be manufactured, Upjohn presented independent scientific experts who spoke in favour of the lotion's effectiveness. The company has spent some \$100 million on developing the product, which will be available by prescription only.

THE FAMOUS Mona Lisa painting, according to one art expert, got her face from the man who painted her - Leonardo da Vinci - whose features matched hers. But an American doctor believes her strange smile is really a symptom of Bell's palsy.

Dr. Krar Odor wrote in the medical journal *Physician* that the lopsided smile is a symptom of the palsy, in which half of the face is affected by paralysis.

He notes that the Mona Lisa's smile is higher on her left side, and that her left eye is narrower than her right. Bell's palsy is not dangerous and is often temporary, caused by weakness in the muscles and nerves on one side of the face.

A NATIONAL centre for research in the area of medicines used in cases

of trauma will be established at Assaf Harofe Hospital thanks to a donation of several million dollars from the Wolfson Foundation.

The centre will cover 2,500 ing professionals who treat trauma cases, meaning those suffering physical injury due to violent or disruptive action, especially on the battlefield.

The centre will be cover 2,500 square metres, and will include lecture halls and study rooms serving doctors, medical students, nurses and military medics. Assaf Harofe was chosen because it is centrally located and close to the school for military medicine in Tzrifin.

MIDDLE-AGED married women who have never had children may be more likely to die of heart attacks than their peers who are mothers, medical researchers said today.

Dr. Evelyn Talbot, an epidemiologist at the University of Pittsburgh, said her study of fatal heart attack victims indicates that childlessness may be a risk factor for women over 50 years old in addition to such other proven dangers as high blood pressure, cigarette smoking and diabetes.

Talbot, who presented her results recently at the American Heart Association convention in Dallas, Texas, studied nearly 100 Pennsylvania women who suffered heart attacks.

Among women under the age of 50, she found no difference in the rate of fatal heart attacks between those who were mothers and those who were not. But married women over the age of 50 who died suddenly of a heart attack were significantly more likely to be childless, Talbot found.

She said it was not clear whether biological or psychological reasons account for the difference.

One possible explanation for the increased rate of cardiac deaths among the older, childless women might be the lack of a protective female hormone that also affects fertility.

She also said societal pressure on middle-aged women in the 1940's and 1950's to have children might also explain the difference.

"Most of these women belonged to blue-collar families and were housewives. Although some of them worked outside the home, they couldn't be considered career women," Talbot said.

Yet another possible explanation might simply be that as the women grew older, they regretted not having had children and were lonely, she said. (Reuters)

Women in the Rabbinate

THE WOMEN'S Awareness Centre in Netanya is sponsoring an English-language lecture on "Women in the Rabbinate: An Israeli Perspective" by Reform Rabbi Kinneret Shryon. The lecture will take place tonight at 8:30 in the AACI office at 28 Shmuel Hanatziv. A nominal entrance fee will be charged and the public is invited.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

HASHARON

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Frozen food woes

Osem curtails new investments as price controls put squeeze on profits

By SIMON LOUISSEON
For The Jerusalem Post
PETAH TIKVAH. — One of the largest food processing concerns in the country, Osem Food Industries Ltd., claims its profits are being severely affected by price controls on its products.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, managing director Dan Propper said his company is now producing some of its major lines at a loss.

Despite moves to increase efficiency, such as the opening of a fully automated plant for soups, pasta products and snacks in Sderot last year, Propper says there is a limit to how much profitability can be increased by streamlining productivity. He cited pasta as one line that is losing money for the company on a day-to-day basis.

Osem unit will market women's hair remover

By SIMON LOUISSEON
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — A subsidiary of Osem, Oris Cosmetic, has won the rights to market a ladies' hair remover product made by Mepro, the manufacturing arm of Kibbutz Hagashirim.

Called Soft N Easy in Israel, it has been a runaway success here with sales of over 100,000 in its first year. In Britain, it will be marketed under the Happy Lady label. Helena Rubinstein Israel has the marketing rights within Israel.

Osem general manager Dan Propper said it is not incongruous for a food chain to sell an electrical product in the beauty field. Oris is selling cosmetics, including a special product developed by Helena Rubinstein, to be used in conjunction with Soft N Easy.

The deal with the kibbutz includes an obligation to sell an unspecified number of the machines.

Propper said that given the six-figure sales in Israel with its population of four million, the potential sales in Britain with its 50 million-plus population were extremely promising.

At the end of last year Mepro signed a deal with an unnamed company to market the product throughout Western Europe.

"In the long run I think we will get profitability back. We will not play the game of halting production just so we can get a new price. This is not a fair weapon because it hurts the customer more than the government. We must try to do it through negotiation with the government," said Propper.

He claims that the two ministries he is dealing with — Industry and Finance — are deciding price control questions more with the thought of keeping cost-of-living increases to a minimum than on the cost of the product itself.

"In the long run there will be no alternative but for the government to understand that price control must be done on very exact criteria."

The restraint on profits is putting a question mark over future investment by the company. Propper claims that all Osem's technological edges have resulted from ploughing profits back into the company. Relatively little goes back to the shareholders in the form of dividends, he contends.

But despite his claims of eroding profits Propper is not willing to produce figures or general trends. As a closely held company there is no requirement to reveal profit figures. "It's secret not because we are ashamed, but it is a very important weapon to know how much your competitors make."

Propper says the government ministries are free to look at their books when deciding the merits of a price rise.

Last year company turnover reached \$90 million and demand was very high, especially in the last quarter. The company has averaged real growth of over 15 per cent for the past decade. In 1983 sales were around \$80m.

The company employs over 2200 people in its eight factories.

Exports last year were around 8 per cent of sales, with prospects in both its major markets — Britain and North America — looking bright. Osem has not suffered the same pressure on export profits as some companies because of the fixed exchange rate and the decline of the dollar, as it has a natural edge through the balance of its markets in Europe and North America.

Osem has recently signed to join Morrie Lander's I.M. Importing



An automated production line for biscuits.

(Israel Sun)

Despite moves to increase efficiency, managing director Dan Propper says there is a limit to how much profitability can be increased through streamlining production.

company set up by the Operation Independence Task Force to represent Israeli exporters to the U.S. Osem expects its new connection to triple its current \$3m. worth of exports to the U.S. within three years.

Last month's 10 per cent devaluation of the shekel will particularly help the export profitability to the U.S. Without it, Propper says, profits there were minimal.

"As long as cost increases don't follow to that extent we will have increased profitability."

One trend apparent in the last quarter was the very high local demand for more expensive goods. Propper says this indicates that people have money in their pockets to spend. Despite this trend, Osem has no plans to alter its basic strategy of aiming at the general market with its high volume turnover. Following the big \$6.5m. investment in the Sderot plant last year, the company has no major investment initiatives in mind for 1987, particularly while it is not receiving what it considers is a fair return on its outlay.

Capital druggists take on the big boys

By AARON LEIBEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Jonny Nelson faced the classic dilemma confronting most small businessmen in recent years: how to compete with the big chain stores. Since he opened his Neveh Ya'acov Pharmacy nine years ago, he has had to go up against two local giants — the Coop Supermarket and Ben-Ben, which both have an outlet in that northern Jerusalem shopping centre.

Avi Ben-Arush, owner of the Ramat Eshkol Pharmacy in Jerusalem, faced a similar problem. Pharmacies, he explains, have always served neighbourhoods. Each independent drug store traditionally had a small clientele and limited purchasing power. The chain stores, on the other hand, with more customers, can buy in quantity, get bulk discounts from wholesalers and pass the savings on to their customers.

"On some products the situation got to be so absurd that the Ben-Ben store was selling at half our price," he recalls. "In fact it was less than what I was paying the wholesaler for the same product. It then made sense for me to buy toiletries there and resell them in my pharmacy."

To allow Ben-Arush and other Jerusalem independent druggists to compete with the chain stores, the Mahapacha Levan (The White Coat Revolution) — a buying and marketing cooperative — was established.

Last January, Ben-Arush approached fellow independent Jerusalem pharmacists with the idea of forming a cooperative. At first, many were sceptical, but Ben-Arush and a few other enthusiasts convinced them to give it a two-week trial period. "Each pharmacist chipped in \$50 to cover advertising in local newspapers and that's how we began," he recalled.

"We went to the suppliers and requested prices like those given to other big buyers," Ben-Arush recalls. "At first they refused, so we began to fight. We found a Tel Aviv wholesaler selling a product at a very low price. We bought and then began 'dumping' the product at 50 per cent less than what the big stores were asking. Then the wholesalers got complaints from their chain store clients. Eventually, they gave in and began working with us."

Today, according to Ben-Arush, his 30 pharmacies, with an estimated monthly turnover of between \$1 mil-

lion and \$1.5m. can compete. Although he insists that his organization is only "medium sized," the association has grown large enough to hire an advertising company to handle its newspaper ads and a private company to buy and distribute products for member pharmacies.

Not all independent druggists have continued with the association. A few very small pharmacies have pulled out because of the advertising costs, which today averages about \$150 per month.

Some drug stores in religious neighbourhoods simply did not benefit from the ads.

"We discovered that often a single ad would not answer the needs of both religious and secular customers. Certain ads would even hurt druggists in religious areas. For example, Tampax ads offended religious customers. Today, we sometimes put one advertisement in a religious paper and a different one in the regular local supplement," Ben-Arush explains.

Because of this new found sensitivity to different community needs, there is a tendency for drug stores in religious neighbourhoods to return to the association, he says.

Neveh Ya'acov's Nelson is happy with the White Revolution after one year of operation. "People come in looking for items advertised," he says. "They also don't forget to ask for their prizes that we give away during special sales campaigns."

Although enthusiastic about the association, Nelson sees it as "still in its teething stages." He adds: "I doubt whether I profit from the \$150 ads fee. But this is an investment in the future because the customers we had lost to the bigger stores are coming back. As a small pharmacy, it is definitely worthwhile to be a member."

If imitation is a measure of success, then the White Revolution has succeeded beyond its founders' dreams. During the past several months, similar co-ops have been formed in Tel Aviv and in Haifa.

Ben-Arush, however, does not aspire to uniting them all under one roof. "If I established a nationwide organization, I would need trucks, warehouses, etc. Those expenses might mean that there would be no savings to the druggists."

"What allows us to succeed is our unity. It would be hard to achieve that in such a large organization."

Trade gap deals new blow to Australian economy

SYDNEY (Reuters). — Australia's balance of payments deficit has risen sharply, bringing more gloom to an economy already staggering under high inflation and a huge foreign debt.

Statistics released yesterday showed the deficit doubled to \$850 million in January from the previous month, and market analysts predicted it to recover slowly in coming months.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke's Labour government must continue with austerity measures despite union demands for higher wages to cushion the impact of rising inflation, analysts say.

The Australian dollar, which has dropped about 30 per cent against major currencies in the past 18 months, fell by almost one cent against the U.S. dollar after the unexpectedly high deficit was announced, but quickly rebounded to 66 cents.

"Over the next six months the balance of payments deficit will still average out around \$660m. a month," Lloyds Bank Chief Economist Will Buttrose says.

"A deficit of that size along with a high inflation rate certainly would not suggest any early easing of monetary policy."

Commenting on market expectations of a mini-budget in May, Buttrose says: "The suggestion is that the government will announce some expenditure cuts in line with reducing the budget deficit in August. If they did that, it would be a positive point for the Australian dollar."

Inflation was 9.8 per cent at the end of last year. The Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) says Australia was one of only four industrialized countries where inflation was higher in 1986 than the previous year.

Market analysts say Australia, saddled with about \$66 billion of foreign debt, might need to borrow money this year to finance its heavy balance-of-payments deficit.

The Reserve Bank said yesterday that Australia's official gold and foreign exchange reserves plummeted to the equivalent of \$9.15b. in January from \$10.34b. in December.

Forget what you've heard

Americans are still the richest

PARIS (Reuters). — U.S. citizens enjoy more wealth than any other people in the Western industrial world and statistics suggesting the Japanese are catching up are misleading, an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) report says.

The OECD said per capita output of the U.S. economy remained well above those of other Western countries, and recent figures implying a narrower gap only reflected changed currency values.

"Although in nominal terms... some countries, especially Japan, have recently moved much closer to the U.S., this narrowing of the gap almost entirely reflects an upward movement in the exchange rate converted dollar prices inside Japan," it said.

"The narrowing does not mean that Japanese citizens are becoming almost as rich as U.S. citizens, as the quantities of goods and services produced per capita in Japan remain about 30 per cent below the U.S. level," it said.

OECD figures, calculating the relative gross domestic product (GDP) of Western countries to take account of purchasing power as well as exchange rate movements, showed real U.S. GDP rose to \$17,200 per capita last year from \$16,494 in 1985.

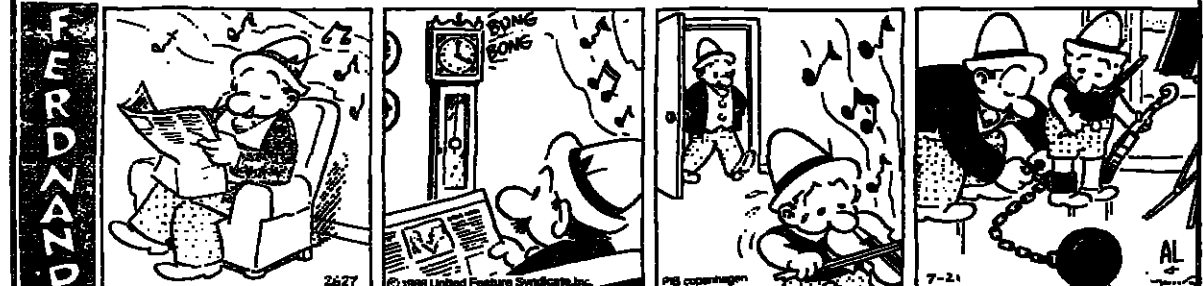
Japanese per capita GDP soared in nominal terms to \$16,200 last year from \$10,997 in 1985, but remained static at 71 per cent of the U.S. GDP level last year in real terms.

Canada, the country most closely rivaling the U.S. in output, also saw

its per capita GDP remain static at 91 per cent of the U.S. level. The OECD said that within Western Europe three main groups of countries could be identified.

The wealthiest included West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Luxembourg with per capita GDP between 75 and 85 per cent of the U.S. level, followed by Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Finland, with per capita GDP between 60 and 70 per cent of the U.S. level.

The least well-off group comprised Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain, with per capita GDP between 35 and 50 per cent of the U.S. level, with Italy falling between the middle and low group, with per capita GDP of about 57 per cent of the U.S. level.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

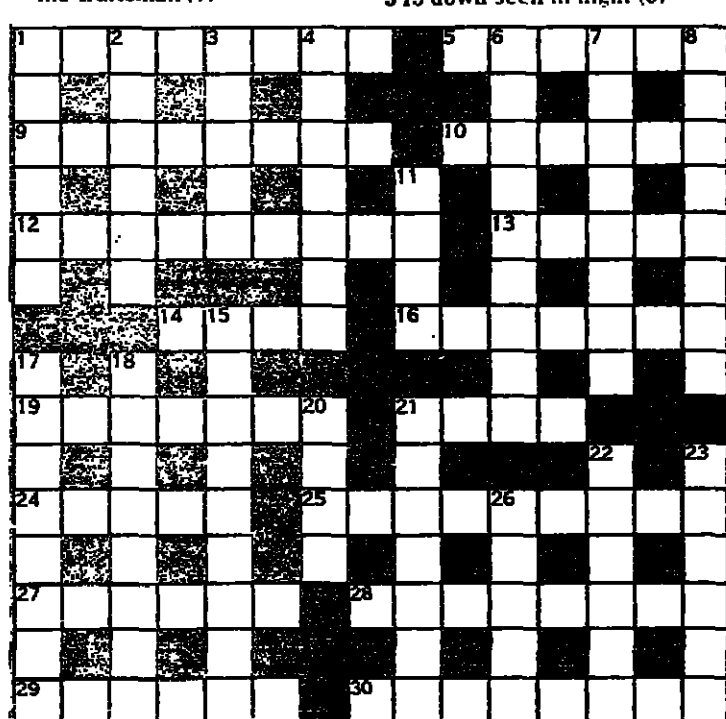
- 1 Casual wear or formal wear in the West Country? (4-4)
- 5 Many following a little beast appear calculating (6)
- 9 Stayed in custody (6)
- 10 A but is to be tidied up in the break (6)
- 12 The inexperienced driver one reproves and wounds (9)
- 13 A little of this will strengthen naturally red hair colouring (5)
- 14 The party that's not in front (4)
- 16 At fault in backing cut—heartless cut (7)
- 19 It could well be a strain for the craftsman (7)

DOWN

- 21 Covering a point in the Church (4)
- 24 He'll set the pitch to rights! (5)
- 25 Lean-to building used as a prison? (9)
- 27 Shake a bit (6)
- 28 Scholar possibly angers the board (8)
- 29 Deny being born to carry a gun (6)
- 30 Sound fellow! (8)

DOWN

- 1 Badly-behaved lad occupying worker and official (6)
- 2 Right sort of power in the northerly part of Greece (6)
- 3 15 down seen in flight (5)



YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION
ACROSS: 1 Careless, 7 Stalk, 8 Redundant, 9 Owl, 10 Tack, 11 Sermon, 13 Ballot, 14 Helmet, 17 Mirage, 28 Elite, 24 Marauder. DOWN: 1 Corrupt, 2 Radical, 3 Lead, 4 Stater, 5 Baron, 6 Skillet, 7 Stammer, 12 Courage, 13 Bracket, 15 Mangled, 16 Agenda, 17 Merit, 19 Boyar, 21 Aria.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Hypnotic state
- 4 Struck an attitude
- 8 Say
- 9 Small pastry
- 10 Unfriendly
- 11 Muddle
- 12 Seed
- 14 Brave man
- 15 Precede
- 18 Mat
- 21 Unslightly
- 23 Fancy
- 25 Headline
- 26 Cautionary light
- 27 Build
- 28 Road

DOWN

- 1 Instructed
- 2 Entertainer
- 3 Passage
- 4 Casullied
- 5 Expian
- 6 Hate
- 7 Precipitous
- 13 Agreeable
- 16 Good-natured
- 17 Egg pie
- 19 Very large
- 20 Compunction
- 22 Failing
- 24 Raise

GENERAL ASSISTANCE
EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Roma-ma, 523191; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282056.
Tel Aviv: Lev Ha'ir, 69 Ahad Ha'am, 613662; Kupat Holim Maccabi, 25 King George, 282650.
Ramatana-Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim, 43 Ben-Gurion, Kfar Sava.
Netanya: Geva, 14 Shear Hagai, 28695, 22395.
Haifa: Hadassah, 53 Horev, 252214.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Kerem (pediatrics, E.N.T.), Bikur Holim (internal, obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

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Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

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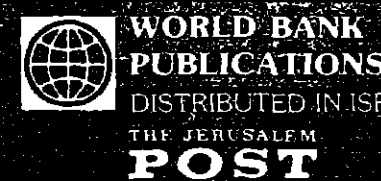
24 - Hours Flight Information Services: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line), Arrivals Only (Tapped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

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Magen David Adom

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333 Kiryat Shmona *44334
Bat Yam *511111 Netanya *23333
Beersheba 74767 Netanya *23333
Carmel *388555 Petah Tikva *923111
Dan Region *781111 Rehovot *451333
Eilat 7233 Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233 Safed 30333
Hatzor 36323 Tiberias *80111
Holon 803133
* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the dock.
"Eran" - Emotional First Aid, Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 281111 (children/youth 03-261113), Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem - 245554, and Haifa 362611.
The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 528205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433500, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.



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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

First the good news

The good news yesterday was that ministers Sharon and Shahal were prevented from wasting \$50 million of taxpayers' money. The bad news was that they still got away with \$22 million.

The money is to be poured into the sink of the petrochemical industry in Haifa Bay. The history of this complex of firms, which includes the state-owned Haifa Oil Refineries, the privately-owned Israel Petrochemical Enterprises, and various other related firms such as Frutarom, which lurches from one bail-out to the next with sickening regularity, is rather too involved for the space available.

In essence the oil-and-petrochemical industry has been at the centre of a long-running and never-resolved argument. On the one hand, the free-marketiers say that they should never have been built, since Israel cannot hope to achieve a comparative advantage in such capital-intensive industries. Indeed, they never would have been built if the government had not promoted policies, especially in the 1970s, which made these kinds of industries attractive to investors, by dishing out favourable terms for loans and grants. Now that they are there, says this view, they should be left to sink or swim, and on no account should good money be poured after bad.

The counter view is that for strategic reasons Israel needs to have oil refining facilities, and that the petrochemical industry could be a high-tech money-spinner if it only moved upmarket to specialized products and was well-managed by people with professional know-how. As for government investment grants, these are given by governments all over the world, and Israel must compete on that basis.

The arguments are therefore the same as apply to other Israeli industries, but the amounts involved in building massive petrochemical plants makes the stakes much bigger. The current issue is the plan for the Oil Refineries and Israel Petrochemicals to create a joint project, known as Carmel Olefin, to turn crude oil into ethylene.

The project was to cost \$100 million, and the idea was that the government should cough up half of that by the simple, but extraordinary, expedient of declaring the petrochemical complex in Haifa Bay as a class A development zone. The logic suggested was that the industries would like to move to a genuine development area, but they were forced to stay adjacent to the oil refinery that provided their raw material. If they couldn't move to the development area, the development area would have to come to them.

This was a suggestion that was truly mind-boggling in its mixture of hubris and idiocy. If development zones become portable, then we would suggest to a number of businesses in the Dan region to follow through on the idea. Supersol, for example, could demand development area status for all its hypermarkets in Ramat Aviv, Petah Tikva and so on, on the grounds that it would love to move them to the desolate wastes between Mitzpe Ramon and Eilat, but the need to be adjacent to its customers unfortunately prevents it from doing so. This, however, should be no reason not to benefit from cheap building loans and the like.

Even the Treasury bureaucrats balked at the turning of Haifa Bay into a development area. They managed to figure out that if it happened in one industry, it would keep on happening. Why should the kiosk outside the refinery not be in a development area, and the owner not demand and receive tax breaks? And why just Haifa, and not Ashdod? The proposal was therefore resisted gallantly, despite the phony threats from the would-be investors (entrepreneurs is altogether too honourable a title in these circumstances) that if the government didn't pay its share there would be no project. This, at least, received the deserved answer that if that was the calculation, it would obviously be preferable for there to indeed be no project.

But, in the spirit of the times, political compromise won out and the scheme was awarded the second prize: Development Zone Grade B, and the terms that go with it. As far as the taxpayer is concerned what that means is what we started with: \$22 million — three-quarters of the proposed education-budget cut — for a project in an industry that has already been massacred in Europe but that we, for some reason, have to keep spending money on.

Over Treasury objections

Petrochemicals firm wins grant of \$22m.

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Ministerial Economic Committee yesterday approved a \$22 million grant to a joint venture between Israel Petrochemical Enterprises Ltd. and Israel Oil Refineries Ltd., despite stiff Treasury opposition.

The joint venture, Carmel Olefin Industries, was formed to produce ethylene and other petrochemical products.

The grant came in the form of an upgrading of the site of the venture's proposed facility from Development Zone C, which it currently holds, to Development Zone B. This entitles the venture to government grants equal to 22 per cent of the company's total investment.

The venture's two partners are planning to invest some \$100m. over 30 months, which makes them eligible for capital grants totalling \$22 million, instead of \$4 m. under the venture's current status.

The pact forming the venture, between the privately owned Israel Petrochemicals and the state-controlled Oil Refineries was contingent on Carmel Olefin winning Development Zone A status. The agreement between the two partners was concluded last May.

The decision adopted yesterday was a compromise between the Treasury, which staunchly opposed upgrading the plant's status, and the Energy and Industry ministries, which wanted the planned plant to get development area A status. That would have increased the government funding to \$50 m.

The compromise formula was proposed by Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi, who said the committee should be aware of the unemployment problem existing in the Haifa Bay area.

Treasury officials remained critical of the project and of the ministers' decision even after it was taken. They said that contrary to what the venture's partners said, the value-added of the new plant would be extremely low. Moreover, they said, this was the first case of a plan in the Haifa Bay area receiving money usually destined to help development towns and areas.

The officials predicted that other plants would soon be demanding the same kind of help from the government. They added that the first candidates for such extended help are the other petrochemical plants in the area. If they are to redefine Development Zone B, the cost to the taxpayers would rise another \$40 m.

El Al staff stage 2-hour strike

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Aviation Reporter

El Al's ground crews yesterday staged a two-hour wildcat strike, delaying the departure of some 550 passengers, to force management to abide by a new wage agreement.

Management and the staff committees representing the 2,500 ground workers last Thursday agreed on the new pace, which provides for a 12 per cent wage increase, but it is not being implemented because of an argument over the pilots' benefits.

The pilots want improved conditions and other concessions, such as the right to fly until the age of 65, and not 60 as at present.

Management in turn reportedly wants the pilots to sign an overall work agreement with the Histadrut.

But Histadrut representative Haim Reitan told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday he would not sign an agreement against the workers' wishes. "If I did so, I would solve management's problem and create one for the Histadrut," he explained.

Supersol posts 260% jump in earnings

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Supersol Ltd., the hypermarket and supermarket retail chain, posted a massive 260 per cent increase in real after-tax profit in the year ending October 31, 1986.

At NIS 8.2 million, compared with a NIS 3.2m. profit a year earlier, represented an 8.3 per cent return on equity, also a sharp improvement over 1985's meagre 3.3 per cent.

The results were achieved, according to management, by an aggressive marketing policy aimed at boosting sales in an environment of generally frozen prices. Thus, in addition to completing the Supersol embarked on a series of campaigns featuring selective price cuts, credit facilities, better service and longer opening hours in an attempt to entice more customers.

This succeeded to the extent that total sales rose by over 30 per cent in real terms, to NIS 506m. in a year in which chairman Jacob Brin and president David Wainshall noted, food consumption nation-wide rose just 6 per cent and the food sales of all major retail sales grew 18.2 per cent.

This proves, in their opinion, that Supersol boosted its market share in the food sector in general and within the retail chain sector in particular. They do not, however, provide information on what percentage of the chain's total sales are not food — such as from records.

Similarly, the shareholders' report notes that the rationale for the aggressive sales strategy was that prices were barely rising while labour costs crawled steadily upward.

The effect of the sales policy is clearly reflected in the balance sheet, in which receivables almost tripled and payables to suppliers also rose significantly. Since most of the receivables are from credit-card debts, there is little risk in this development, although it involves a loss of income. The increase came at the expense of the company's holdings of bank deposits and government bonds.

The balance sheet still remains inordinately strong, with less than NIS 2m. in long-term debt and NIS 106m. of shareholders' equity out of total assets of NIS 162 million. With the company's major expansion programme winding down — only four new outlets are in the pipeline after the Central Carmel shop opens next month — the question must be how to achieve further increases in the rate of return on equity.

No hints on this issue are given in the annual reports.

מכירת אמצעים



A Syrian and Lebanese soldier stand guard in front of the Lebanese central bank in Beirut after an anonymous caller threatened to shell the bank. The bank was evacuated after an official received a call from a man claiming to speak for a hitherto unknown 'Direct Action' group who threatened to shell the bank at noon. Three hours after the deadline no shell had fallen.

Uncertainty in war-torn Lebanon continued to take its toll on the Lebanese pound, with the currency closing 119.5 to the dollar yesterday, down nearly three pounds from Saturday's closing.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Haifa municipal taxes to go up 22% next year

HAIFA. — The city rates will go up by the "22 per cent index rise" in the next fiscal year, starting April, but owners of luxury villas will be exempted from the rise "to right a wrong," Mayor Arye Gurel told the press Sunday.

He said that in "real terms" the new rates actually would reduce the municipality's income by 3 per cent.

The mayor explained that the luxury villas, most of which are located in the Hod Hacarmel quarter on Mt. Carmel, had been overcharged by 12.5 per cent during the current fiscal year. But as the law did not allow city hall to make a rebate after the rates had been approved, and the owners declined making individual rebate requests, city hall had decided to make good the wrong now.

BANK HAPOLIM yesterday filed suit in Haifa District Court against 52 farmers from Moshav Netu'a and

other Galilee moshavim in an effort to collect \$1.4 million in debts.

The bank claims that the farmers from the agricultural cooperative received the loan on credit between 1981-84 and are the personal guarantors for \$1.4m. that has yet to be paid.

ISRAEL AND PARAGUAY have signed a 10-year economic cooperation agreement, the Ministry of Trade and Industry announced Sunday.

Under the accord, signed two weeks ago in Paraguay's capital of Asuncion, each nation will grant the other "preferred" status on trade issues. The agreement also contains provisions designed to avoid double taxation on bilateral projects.

OVERSEAS BUYERS will be able to order army surplus clothes and other products sold at the Mr. "T" wholesale and retail chain through a newly published catalogue.

Bell Boy Mr. "T" Ltd. said a first run of the seven-page catalogue has been sent out to 10,000 potential customers in Western Europe, North and South America, and South Africa.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

EC mulls tax that's likely to raise U.S. ire

BRUSSELS (AP). — In a move likely to provoke new U.S.-European trade tensions, the executive branch of the European Community yesterday proposed a new tax on vegetable oils and fats.

The proposal, part of the EC Commission's farm price package for the 1987 marketing year that begins April 1, must be approved by the 12 member governments. Farm ministers are to begin studying it next Monday.

The proposed tax would be assessed on oils and fats, such as margarine and olive oil, made from domestically produced as well as imported soybeans, sunflower seeds, olives, rapeseed and other oilseeds. U.S. exporters object to the tax because, while it would not apply directly to the imported products from which oils and fats are made, it would be expected to reduce demand for oils made from soybeans, in effect allowing the EC to increase aid to its own producers.

LONDON EQUITY PRICES stood at record levels in late trading yesterday.

Cairo may delay IMF accord

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt may delay signing an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on standby credits until after parliamentary elections in April, sources close to the government said yesterday.

The aim would be to prevent an IMF accord becoming an issue in the election campaign if reforms proposed by opposition parties seeking to capture more seats in the People's Assembly, controlled by President Hosni Mubarak's National Democratic Party.

day following Friday's higher close on the U.S. market and optimism that the forthcoming government budget will reduce and reform taxation and boost consumer spending.

Shares showed little or no reaction to news that British retail sales fell 2.6 per cent in January or that industrial output fell 0.6 per cent in December.

Leading stocks showed gains across the board and at 3:30 p.m. local time the financial times 100 share index was up 27.4 at a record high of 1925.5, compared with its previous record of 1925.2 on February 9.

TIGHTER TAKEOVER RULES drawn up after last year's scandal over a takeover involving the brewing firm of Guinness took effect in the London stock market yesterday, with the aim of cleaning up corporate takeover battles and exposing share manipulations.

The rules drawn up by the takeover panel, a self-regulatory body of market practitioners, require all those who own more than 1 per cent of companies involved in takeovers to identify themselves and disclose their dealings on a daily basis.

TURKEY IS FIT to join the European Community as a full member because its economy is similar to those of members Greece, Spain and Portugal, a private research foundation said yesterday.

FINANCIAL DATA ISRAEL EUROPE

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 2.5% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	16.2	8-25.50%	9-26.00%	12-30.00%
HAPOLIM	13.2	10-24.00%	11-24.50%	15-27.00%
DISCOUNT	17.2	7-16.00%	8-16.20%	14-18.50%
MIZRAHI	1.2	8-17%	6-17.50%	6-19.50%
FIRST INTL	12.2	17-25.00%	18-25.50%	23-30.00%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 58 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (February 16)

MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	9.375	9.250	9.125
STG (10,000 pounds)	3.125	3.125	3.125
DMK (100,000 marks)	2.625	2.625	2.625
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	2.625	2.625	2.625

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (February 16)

Currency basket	1	1.6600	1.6810	Buy	Sell	Rate
U.S. Dollar	1	1.5980	1.6180	1.56	1.63	1.6076
Deutschmark	1	0.8807	0.8817	0.86	0.88	0.8867
Pound Sterling	1	2.4433	2.4739	2.38	2.49	2.4575
French Franc	1	0.2642	0.2675	0.26	0.27	0.2663
Japanese Yen	100	1.0427	1.0558	1.02	1.06	1.0482
Dutch Florin	1	0.7803	0.7900	0.76	0.80	0.7858
Swiss Franc	1	1.0404	1.0534	1.02	1.06	1.0489
Swedish Krona	1	0.2468	0.2499	0.24	0.25	0.2483
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2293	0.2322	0.22	0.23	0.2308
Danish Krone	1	0.2338	0.2365	0.23	0.24	0.2349
Finnish Mark	1	0.3530	0.3574	0.34	0.36	0.3514
Canadian Dollar	1	1.1930	1.2007	1.17	1.22	1.2010
Australian Dollar	1	1.0579	1.0711	0.98	1.08	1.0648
S. African Rand	1	0.7678	0.7773	0.50	0.60	0.7729
Belgian Franc	10	0.4202	0.4255	0.41	0.43	0.4261
Austrian Shilling	10	1.2514	1.2670	1.22	1.28	1.2613
Italian Lira	1000	1.2378	1.2533	1.20	1.27	1.2455
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.45	4.72	4.6465
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.82	0.87	0.8602
ECU	1	1.8161	1.8399	—	—	1.8285

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(February 16)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FIX	397.20	P.M. FIX	397.25
SILVER:	PARIS NOON FIX	399.95	ZURICH P.M.	397.55
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	512.00		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	120.00		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates (February 16)

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	1.8150/55	77/74	107/116	20/202
POUND STERLING	1.5245/55	114/112	172/169	328/324
SWISS FRANC	1.5347/57	78/73	112/106	219/208
JAPANESE YEN	153.57/67	52/50	72/70	137/132
FRENCH FRANC	0.6400/20	240/260	370/400	760/810
ITALIAN LIRA	1290.50/25	780/840	1175/1225	2375/2450
DUTCH GULDEN	2.0515/25	40/36	60/56	122/118
BELGIAN FRANC	37.595/610	8.5/10.5	11.5/14.5	23/28
DANISH KRONA	6.8515/40	470/520	670/720	1325/1425
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4798/05	15/10	21/16	80/70
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	1.1343/47	18.9/15.5	27/23	54/48
FINNISH MARK	4.5340/50	525/565	775/825	1600/1700
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6855/53	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONA	6.9890/20	960/980	1400/1430	2860/2910

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

Financial markets in New York were closed yesterday for the Washington's Birthday holiday.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA

PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	118.48+0.77%
Non-Bank Index	138.40+1.76%
Arrangement	138.15+1.75%
Insurance	125.91+2.43%
Commerce, Services	132.71+2.61%
Real Estate	131.42+1.00%
Industrial	138.92+1.40%
Textiles	130.53+0.94%
Metals	127.55+1.47%
Electronics	145.13+0.93%
Chemicals	133.09+1.46%
Industrial Invest.	181.15+2.38%
Investment Cos.	155.20+3.54%
General Bond Index	110.34-0.05%
Index-linked Bonds	111.17-0.05%
Fully-linked	112.75+0.15%
Partially-linked	108.54+0.10%
Dollar-linked Bonds	104.48-0.11%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.53+0.16%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	105.53+0.14%
Long-term 5+ yrs	112.05-0.44%

Turnovers:

Shares — total	NIS 25,786,800
Arrangement	NIS 7,239,900
Non-bank	NIS 18,547,000
Bonds — total	NIS 6,767,600
Index-linked	NIS 5,349,800
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,438,100
Treasury Bills	NIS 27,937,300

Share Movements:

Advances	196 (118)
of which 5% +	43 (15)
"buyers only"	6 (2)
Declines	80 (58)
of which 5% +	6 (26)
"sellers only"	0 (1)
Unchanged	116 (111)
Trading Halt	30 (37)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked:	3% fully-linked	Falls to 3%
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4.25% fully-linked	Stable/falls to 3%
80% linked	Generally stable
Double-linked:	Generally stable
Dollar-linked:	Stable
Admon	Mixed
Rimon	Mixed between 2-3%
Gilboa	Slightly falls
For. Curr. denominated	Stable/mixed to 1%
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	23.50-32.0%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	17.09%
Union 0.1	17.11%
Petrochem.	17.11%
Mizrahi r.	17.10%
Hapoalim r.	17.10%
General A	17.09%
Leumi stock	17.11%
Fin. Trade 1	17.05%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
		'000N\$	change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime	1759	8208	+10.0
General non-arr.	22280	345	-0.4
First Int'l	4775	4195	-
FBI	5995	2872	-
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB	89330	1443	-0.1
Union 0.1	86150	141	-0.1
Discount	112480	263	-0.0
Mizrahi	36580	2526	-0.0
Agan 5	60400	32	-0.1
General A	154390	32	-0.1
eumi 0.1	38380	6083	-0.1
in. Trade	50850	2	-
 Mortgage Banks			
eumi Mort. r	10900	104	-1.1
Dev. Mort.	4101	555	+1.3
Mizrahi r	4600	1512	-1.1
efahot r	21201	82	-0.0
Herac r	9100	154	-3.7
Financial Institutions			
Agric C		no trading	
Ind. Dev. D.D		no trading	
Cat Lending 0.1	23850	15	-0.2
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1705	1057	-
Assesher r	407	38986	+1.8
Phenox 0.1	1168	16101	+10.4
Amishmar	7620	88	-0.7
Menahk 0.1	2600	144	-1.9
Sahar r	6890	627	-0.6
Zion Hold. 1	10090	20	-0.5
Trade & Services			
Mair Ezra	1300	3637	-3.7
Supersol 2	11450	1418	+4.6
Dolek r	5030	7115	+5.9
Lightrage	19900	60	-
Cold Storage	1100	2118	+0.9
Had Hotels	1900	700	-
Yarden Hotel	2858	337	+0.10
Hilton 1		no trading	
Team 1	1105	6347	-
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	1105	5833	-
Hellon	520	13393	-
Aviza Isr. 0.1	53600	311	-0.2
Dankner	5780	270	+1.8
Prop. & Bldg.	5140	2742	+0.8
Bayside 0.1	6790	1193	+4.5
ILDC r	86300	41	-
Rasaco r		no trading	
Mehadrin	8000	414	+5.3
Hadarim	2202	5232	-
Industrials			
Dubak b	6500	2018	-
Pri-Ze 1		no trading	
Sunfrost	17047	96	+3.0
Elitz	2061	200	-
Adgar	860	7789	+2.4
Argaman r	16250	34	+1.2
Delta G 1	6230	883	-
Maquetta 1	4730	348	-0.8
Eagle 1	2600	96	-
Polgat	4740	470	-
Schoellerin	15500	69	+2.5
Rogovin	3311	1518	-
Orden 0.1 r	8120	380	-
Is. Cat Co. 1	3870	3480	+0.4
Zion Cables	2563	557	+0.4
Packer Steel	20840	77	-0.5
Elbit	570500	40	+1.8
Eltron			
Art	492500	27	-
Cla Electronics	3145	7021	+0.1
Spectronix 1	3085	2826	-
T.A.T. 1	1795	621	+6.4
Ackerstein 1	1260	5219	+2.9
Agan 5	1515	181	+0.8
Alifaneca	2310	100	-
Dexter	3200	79	+3.2
Fertilisers	5100	240	-
Haifa Chem.		no trading	
Teve r	12600	1212	+5.0
Dead Sea r	3540	4727	-0.6
Petrochem.	585	12758	-
Neca Chem.	7807	0.6	+52.0
Frutaron	15901	97	+8.0
Hadera Paper	464000	168	-
Tratman	11970	904	+2.5
Koor p	9000000	0	+2.0
Cat Indts.	2890	20666	+2.3
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	8180	7380	+4.3
Elitz	5070	1894	+5.4
AFik 1	234	23640	+2.1
Gehalet	1489	-	+3.0
Israel Corp. 1	18509	1587	+2.0
Wolfinson 1	0	-	-
Hapsohim Inv.	11740	1791	-
Discount Invest.	5800	8826	+5.4
Mizrahi Invest.	32200	80	-
Cla 10	1360	29205	+4.2
Landeco 0.1	2701	167	+3.0
Pama 0.1	13198	407	-
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	28950	184	+3.2
J.O.E.L.		no trading	
Abbreviations:			
s.o. sellers only		b	bearer
s.o. buyers only		r	registered

